





Possessing a many-sided talent (actor, mime, prose-writer, but also an original screenplay writer and film director) Gheorgho Lövendal (1897—1964) imposed himself in the history of art as a painter himself in the history of art as a painter and especially as an exceptional portrait-ist. His series of portraits entitled The Lust Old People of Bucovina will always feature as a remarkable page of Romanism painting. The Ancestor, The Custom Guard, Tha Old Man, Chatting, The Peasent Woman from Ostrita's Bend, Lodging a Complaint with the Mayor, Great-Grandmother and many others, adding to which is another gallery of Free Holders, Peasant Woman, Peasants of Bucovina, Transpivanta or Banat, make an incredibly authentic chromatic image of a Transylvania er Banat, mako an incre-dibly authentic chromatic image of a whele history. Lövendal was equally in-tereshid in monuments of local medieval art (Sacevia, Dragomiras, Gura fumo-rukal, Patna, Voronel, Arbore), landsen-pas (Sighişoara, Nereju Mare, Chela, Ca-mena, Polana Brasovului) and houses (Sarmisegetuza, Nasaud, Jeud, Platra Memil.

(Sarmisegetuza, Nasaud, Ieud, Pintra Monnt).

From the beginning critics pointed out L'vental's porcoral approach especially in pertrait painting, noticing the psychological realism, liveliness, wisdom and rebusiness of his models, their personality, and finally, the intellectual nature characteristic of peasant figures. We chall not mention any exegelist, However, in order to offer you a due as to Lövental's unique glit as a portrait'st, we shall quote three personalities belonging to another field of creation. Thus, the great writer Mihall Sadoveanu (1880—1931) asserted that "Lövendal has fixed these dear images of our past for many centuries to come". In his turn, paet Adrian Maula (1391—1968) stressed that "Lövendal's pertraits betray a totally uncommon, tough and strong falent, seemlored brazes in point of expression, loons of the c24 Dacians, termented in grave collected to point of expression, loons of the c24 Dacians, termented in grave collected for point of expression, loons of the c3 Dacians to make a landscapes in which we admire rugged heights, such as The Sphinx of Dabele, or figures of peasants from Bucovina, Maramures and Transylvania, on whose faces, looking as if east in braze, you can feet the tonacity of the Daclans' descendants, PAUL ANTIM Expression, the secondants of the page and the pag







PROLEMANT PRENCH SALEMANT SALE

ROMANIAN

ELEVENTH YEAR 18 (527) MAY 6 1988 16 PAGES — 3 LEI

EXPOSITION BY THE GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE ROMANIAN COMMUNIST PARTY

हैं। के के कियान कर जाता की अपने कियान एक का जाता जाता के कर कर किया कि के का अपने कि है जाता कर है।

NICOLAE CEAUSESCU

- AT THE MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE POLITICAL COMMITTEE OF THE CC OF THE RCP ON QUESTIONS OF SOCIOECONOMIC MANAGEMENT, IDEOLOGICAL AND POLITICO-EDUCATIONAL WORK, AND OF THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

Considering the activity of fulfilling the soriorconomic development plans and programmes and some problems and thanges in the international life, I think that we should briefly discuss these matters in the Executive Political Committee and on the basks of the conclusions we shall reach, we should prepare a broader debate in a plonary meeting of the Party's Central Committee.

All in all, we may say that the un-going activity for the implementation of the five-year Considering the activity of

TVII A

A festive meeting took place in Bucharesi on Saturday afternoon, in the presence of Fresident Nicolae Ceangeson, marking May Day — International Working Poople's Day.

The meeting was addressed by Nicolae Constantin, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CO of the RCP.

Itical Committee of the CO of the RCP. The speaker stressed the outsignaling importance of this celebration which every time occasions in Remains the expression of the working class, unity and of its international solidarity. He also presented the successes seored by the Romanian people in the years of solution, in the multilatoral development of its homeland, the schlevements with which the working people all over the country welcomed also play.

The speaker said that in the dynamic period inaugurated by the Ninth Party Congress under the impulse of Nicolate Ceauscon's lainking and revolutionary assirity, a new, frost, organic atmosphic

plan, of the programmes by branches and subbranches of the national economy has posttive results in general— atthough a number of shorifalls and difficulties are manifest in

and difficulties are manifest in various sectors.

In consideration of all this, I believe that we should make a more thorough analysis of some questions of sorineconomic management and planning so as to set the necessary measures for the improvement of our entire activity, in accordance with the resolutions of the 13th Congress and the National Conference of the Party. We must start

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from the conclusion that the general line and development strategy are correct, meet the objective requirements, the general laws and the needs and possibilities of our homeland's development.

Generally speaking, the five-year plan and the programmes by branches and subbranches secure a harmonious development of our entire society unit have in view the eradication of some disproportions and the some disproportions and the achievement of a balanced development of all sectors of ac-tivas.

I believe that, considering the

results of the first two years of the five-year interval and of the first months of this year, we can say that the plans and programmes tully correspond to socioeconomic realities, the progress and development requirements, on the basis of the latest gains of science and technology, of our socialist society. They also correspond to our people's possibilities and necessities for a steady rise in the civilization level, for the development of production forces, science, education, culture and growth of the people's material and cultural living standard. Despite all this, as I said, shorfalls and difficul-ties are manifest. In various sectors of activity. The achievements of not match the feel-mico-material potential and the people's errors under party leadership.

This means that here are still

sorious shortfalls in the mana-gement and organization of ac-fivilies. As a matter of fact, we already discussed about this, at the latest plenary mee-ling of the Central Committee and in some kyrentics. Political

MEETING OF



THE EXECUTIVE **POLITICAL** COMMITTEE

At the Meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP on April 29, Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Party presented and Exposition we publish in this Issue. The Executive Political Committee unanimously apmiltee unanimously ap-proved this Exposition deciding that its orienta-tions be published as theses of the future plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP and widely debated by party bodies and organizations, by the press.

(PAGE 2)

YOUTH DAY (PAGE 6)

THE HARMONIOUS DEVELOPMENT OF ALL THE COUNTRY'S REGIONS (PAGES 8-9)

year-plan period — new important achiovernous were secred in the socioeconomic development, in raising the country's
general standard of life and civilization.
In industry the marketable output has
grown by 4.5 percent through intensive
development, while the largest cereal
production in the country's history was
obtained. Good results were also sowed
in other activity domains.

The speaker also reterred to the principles underlying the Romantan party
and state's foreign policy of peace and
collaboration, surveying Romania's neflow for the continued development of
the relations of friendially and collaboration with all socialist countries; the developing and non-aligned countries, for
the expansion of the links with the developic explants is alter, with the developic explants is alter, with the comiries of the world, freeductive of socialavalent.

re has penetrated all areas of the work of building the socialist order. The whole problematique of socialist construction was reconsidered from new deep and fertile, perspectives placed on the foundations of selentific rigor, old clickes which suffocated creative thinking, the revolutionary spirit, being removed. Thus more freedom was ensured to the Romanian people's big energive and socialism's great assets of progress were capitalized. Also, the worker-revolutionary democracy system and the profounds humanish and scientific concept of building socialism with the poople and for the people, were elaborated and continuously applied and improved.

At the great May Day objection, socialist Homania proceeds tigel, as a dynamic country, in full progress with a madern industry, an advanced agriculture and a flourishing culture, registering important successes in all domains or the sociotoboromicalies. avalent.
A lettle show look place at the stond or he steeting.

A. K. ANTONOV, The Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the

was shown to offer broad pos-sibilities for the further expan-sion and diversification of eco-nomic, technical and scientific collaboration, of specialization of production, of commercial exchanges on mutually advan-

In that framework, the need

was underscored for action to identify new ways conducive to the implementation of the long-

the implementation of the development of economic, technical and scientific collaboration between the Socialist Republic of Homania and the USSR until the year 2000, which was signed at summit level, as well as to the scouth of connection and

the growth of cooperation and of commodity exchanges in the

lutions for further amplifying the relations between the Ro-manian enterprises and the A-merican firms and companies. During the call, the floor was

also taken by representatives of some US firms, who expressed satisfaction at the way the collaboration with enterprises in Romania proceeds, appreciating the quality and competitiveness of the Romanian products. Reference to the firms to the section that

ferring to the action that should be further taken to de-

velop these relations, the spea-kers underscored the need for

efforts to be made on either side to avoid terminating the

mutual granting of the most favoured nation status, showing that the American businessmen

will do everything depending on them in order to find solu-tions acceptable to both parties.

At the conclusion of the in-terview, President Nicolae Ceausescu took the floor.

Nicolae Ceauşescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, President of Romania, received on Wednesday, May 4, A.K. Antonev, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Co-Chairman of the Romanian-So-piet Intergovernments! Commisvict Intergovernmental Commission of Economic, Technical and Scientific Collaboration, whose proceedings are under way in

During the interview, outphasis was placed on the links of friendship and collaboration be-tween the two countries and peoples which, in the spirit of the understanding reached at top level, develop continuously. The comounts potential of Ro-mania and of the Soviet Union

A GROUP OF U.S. BUSINESS PEOPLE

On May 4, President Nicolae Coauseson of Romania received a group of businesspeople from the United States of America representing over 65 companies which have economic relations with Romania, headed by Robort Robertson, Vice-Provident of the Romanian-American Economic Council, Vice-President of the American Businessmen for International Trade (ABIT).

During the interview, the sides approached a number of questions related to the further development of the economic cooperation and the commercia exchanges between Romania and the USA.

On behalf of the attendon Benair of the Attenue ing American businessemen, Ro-bert Robertson addressed President Nicolae Ceauseseu warm thanks for the interview

RCF was held under the chuir-manship of the General Secre-iary of the Romanian Commu-nist Party, Nicolae Ceausesou, During the meeting RCF Gene-ral Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu-read a report on some questions related to the management of soulceconomic activity, to the socioeconomic activity, to the ideological and political-educative work, as well as to the in-

ternational situation.
The Executive Political Committee highly appreciated the guidelines and recommendations in the RCP General Secretary's report which they unanimously approved and decided that they be published as theses of the future Plenary Moeting of the CC of the RCP.

Next, the Executive Political Committee examined the report Committee examined the report on the ensurance of product quality and its control and on metrological activity in 1987. The report stresses that the continuous rise in the technical and qualitative level of production, of the production for export in particular, was ensured, as well as the strengthening of technological discipline and order, of preventive control, both upon delivery and during the fabrication flow.

The Executive Political Committee domanded that greater attention be paid to the more judicious organization of quality control in production and to the introduction of modern methods for the control of product quality, as well as to the improvement of the working personnel's professional training.

The Executive Political Committee further analysed the report on the population's money income and expenditure balance in 1987. In comparison to 1986. The data in the report emphasize that the successes scored in the country's sociocity scored in the orientations and decisions of the Thirteenth Congress and the National Conference of the Party regarding the consolidation of the report in the National Conference of the Party regarding the consolidation of the Congress and the National Conference of the Party regarding the consolidation of the world, for the benefit of each people, of the cause of peace and sceurity, understanding and cooperation among all nations.

The Executive Political Conference of the Party regarding the consolidation of the very suppression to their identical or close stances on the questions approached and the determination of Romania and the other states of the world, for the benefit of each people, of the cause of peace and sceurity, understanding and cooperation among all nations.

The Executive Political Community and the consolidation of the maid the determination of Romania and the other states of the world, for the constitution of the construction of the people of the constitution of the people of the construction of the construction of the people

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE POLITICAL COMMITTEE

leaders of these states.
The Executive Political Com-

nition executive rollical Com-mittee underscored the special significance of the visits Presi-dent Nicolao Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu pald to coun-tries in Asia and Australia, highlighting that they fell within the orientations and decisions

is still time until July 1 — nearly two months — and appropriate understandings can be worked out making mutual suspension of the most-favoured-nation clause no longer necessary.

sary.

We are propared for either case — so to say. Our authorities, ministries, contral departments, optorprises — which have very broad rights — have reserved clear instructions in this respect and want to work for a broad development of rolations.

The problems arising now indeed, concern the quality, the

The problems arising now indeed concern the quality, the
performance of products on both
sides, the strict observance of
contracts. We have a good contract with. "General Electric"
and want to develop it. Cortainty we have relations with
"Boging" and want to expand
them. We have a joint venture
with "Control Data", which prafor unately stagnates and not
because of the Romanian firms.
We would like to expand
this venture and make it produck more advanced electronics

On Friday, April 29, the meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the Romanian Commutations, state and conperative units were hast year higher than in 1986. At the end of 1987 than in 1986. At the end of 1987 the Romanian Commutations, state and conperative units were hast year higher than in 1986. At the end of 1987 than in 1986, at the end of ilvo units were last year higher than in 1986. At the end of 1987 the average nominal pay reached 3,033 lel, bigger than the one recorded at the same time of the previous year. The incomes derived from social tunds also grew as a result of the measures adopted to increase pensions, child benefits, compensations and allowances. Emphasis was placed on the fact that the growth of incomes, and of the volume of expenses and money availabilities of the population, in the conditions of price slability and of some prices standing below the levels set for many consumer goods, brought out in bold relief the justness of the programmes adopted for the increase of the working people's material and cultural standard of living—the supreme goal of the RCP and Romanian state's policy.

During the meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, an account was read of the friendly meeting in Karachi with the president of Pakistan, the official visits of President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elona Ceausescu to Indonesia, Australia, Vieinam, Mongolia, and of the takes conducted with the leaders of these states.

The Executive Political Comrelated to the light for understanding, collaboration and page in the world. The highest appreciation was shown for the way in which President Nicolae Coausesou, during his interview with the loaders of the state visited, presented socialist Remank's stand on those matter, its initiatives and actions for a constructive solution to the ble constructive solution to the big problems of international life today.

Unanimously approving the

results of the visits, the Executive Political Committee requested that all the appropriate measures and resolute action to taken for the implementation of the content of the undestandings reached on Romania's increasing collaboration and cooperation with the countries visited, for the beefit of their peoples, of the cause of peace and understanding throug-

peace and understanding throughout the world.

During the meeting, a repet was read on the friendly working visit which Miles Jakes, Secretary-General of the Continuity Party of Cachoglovakia, paid to Romania.

The Executive Political Committee showed that he lists. mittee showed that, by its results and the understanding reached on the occasion, the visit went down as a new important moment in the deve portant moment in the develop-ment of the relations between the two parties and peoples. High appreciation was ex-pressed for the exchange of opinions between Nicola Ceausescu and Milos Jake in connection with aspects of in-ternational life, which points to their identical or close star-ces on the questions approached and the determination of Roma-

PRESIDENT NICOLAE CEAUŞESCU'S ADDRESS

of you have shown for the de-Romanian enterprisese and US companies and enterprises, be-tween Romania and the United

iween Romania and the United States of America.

The economic relations between Romania and the United States of America have seen several stages. Until 1975 they developed without the most-favoured-nation clause. And as some of you have mentioned—they progressed substantially in that period.

With two of the providents of

With two of the presidents of the USA at the time we reached the conclusion that it was good to set those relations on a long-term agreement. The respective agreement was sign-ed—as you to know—in 1875.

The principles laid down in that agreement are still valid. It stipulates the mutual granting of the most-favoured-nation clause, but it also stipulates, very clearly, that the relations between the two countries must be based on full equality, resand sovereignty, noninterfer-euce in domestic affairs and mutual advantage.

After the Agreement was signed, the US Congress added an amendment which actually limits and runs counter to the

Romania, its democratic bo-Romania, its democratic po-dies, the Grand National Ag-sembly approved that agrac-ment with no amendment. We considered at that time whether to accopt the coming into force of the Agreement with the amendment approved by the US Congress, As it was stated that the ancoment referred to a problem which in Romania had been solved long ago, we deaded to the control of the condecided to sel our relations on the basis of this Agreement. That is way wo did not pay attention in that amendment. And there were no special prohiems, for some time.

Nover the past few years the talks with the representatives of the US Administration did

trade but other demands which meant an inadmisible interfer-ence in Romania's internal af-fairs. Although I must declare that for a long time our govern-ments cooperated with good re-

ments cooperated with good results on many important international questions.

Many of you know that every spring for the last few years we had problems and we discussed the problems and we discussed the problem of renewing the most-favoured-nation clause. We stated several times that unless the tendency to interfere in our domestic affairs was given up, we would renounce this clause. You, 'as businessmen, know well that there are many problems in the world economy, more particularly for the developing countries, but also for the more particularly for the developing countries, but also for the developed countries, for Romania and the United States of America included. Therefore, it is natural that governments—the governments of Romania and the United States of America, too—should be concerned with contributing to the scitlement of these problems and to the promotion of trade, of mutually advantageous concents. tually advantageous economic

exchanges. We have asked the US Administration that we should work in the spirit of the 1975 Agree-ment and that one should altogether give up raising other problems that do not make the object of this Agreement and de

object of this Agrooment and de not concern the promotion of economic, commercial relations. A number of ill-meaning people have been admitted to the US Congress who have said many insulting untruths about the Romanian people. That is why during the exchange of opinions we had we suggested that an appropriate accord be reached which should provide for the mutual and unconditional maintenance of the most-favoured-nation plause. But the United States Administration stated that it fit not see the maintenance of this clause possible under these circumstances, that it had not gooded yet whether to recommend the maintenance of this clause, that

it may do it if Romania accepted demands of another kind which mean — I repeat — an inadmissible interference in Romania's internal affairs, which we cannot accept.

we cannot accept.

We are not a big country, but not a small one either. Were we a very small country we still would not accept any interference in our domestic affairs.

The Romanian people has long-standing traditions of independence, and in the years of socialist construction it has consolidated and firmly promoted its independence policy. And nothing in this world would make us renounce this policy. Those politicians who think that pressure, under any form, can help solve problems the way they wish are utterly wrong.

As far as it is concerned, Ro-

As far as it is concerned, Ro-mania did not and will never yield to any kind of pressure. We wish to have relations with We wish to have relations with all the states of the world on the basis of the principles I have mentioned — equality, reapect and mutual advantage. We wish further to develop our relations with the United States of America in all areas. We particularly wish to continue and develop economic relations. We wish to develop the joint yentures we have, to find new ventures we have, to find new forms of cooperation, in the in-terest of both the enterprises in our country, of the Romanian economy and of the US enter-prises, companies and business-mon and the United States of America.

We have proposed and are ready to analyse together with US representatives how to outgrow the altuation created. We light that we must find a way to become the bearing the bearing the translate that to reciprocally maintain the most-favoured-nation clause.

As a matter of fact what has been convenied now is to maintain the 1975 Trade Agreement and suspend only the acment and suspend only the acticle and the amendment penobraing he clause. But this understanding has not been aligned yet. It can correspondingly
be lurned into an understanding
maintaining the most favouredclude the provisions of the Jackson-Vanik amendment. As for the general relations between Romania and the United States of America, there Data" and the Romanian cale-prises. We are ready to set up such joint ventures in other de-mains as well, but with better

mains as well, but with being results.

We have good relations in the field of textilier, foodstaffs and eithers — and I do not intend by dwell upon them now. I would like to refer only to the problems raised here by representatives of auto companier, and I think that we should make sure that the provision of the contract are fulfilled in the best conditions and this high-standard products are manufactured to meet the demand of the American and other manufactured to meet the demand of the American and other manufactured to say that this would like to say that this tope of the main concerns of our activity. ontier fora, another framework to discuss them. We are ready to discuss any question concerning the links between the two countries, world issues, to try to reach ever closer and, if possible, common conclusions. The long experience of Peace and The long experience of Peace are are proposed to the common conclusions. If possible, common conclusions. The long experience of Roma-nian-American relations has proved that this is the only way that meets both peoples' interests and contributes to the development of friendship and general cooperation, of the economic its between the two countries. mic iles between the two countries.

We share — I repeat — your concern. But I think that we should not dramatize but see how we should work together in the period the clause is suspended to best develop our sconomic ties.

I would like to think this is a temporary problem that would not last too long, sithough there is still time until July 1 — near-

one of the main contents
our activity.

In the present situation
I think — and I agree with 196
on this point — that we main
work together, or that the Rawork together, or that the Ramanian entorprises and the IS
enterprises and companies, is
businessmen must work to
gether to make the two governments take into consideration the interests of economic coops

the interests of economic ration.

If economic relations (ave)s and even expand in the neal period I think this would be the best way to convince everyhold of the need to remove any har rier from a genuinely equilable mutually advantageous trate. I assure you that the Routh nian government and the will fully support and the will fully support and the support of th will fully support and a nimost for our accounts the nimost for our accounts the nimost for our accounts the develop, for the relation by the develop, for the relation in general States of America in general States of America in general to be in the interest of an interest of the general colors, for the confidently looking the future, the future of including the future, the future of including the future, the future of including the future confidently looking the future confidently looking the future confidently looking the future confidently looking the future of the f

EXPOSITION BY THE GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE ROMANIAN COMMUNIST PARTY NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU

AT THE MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE POLITICAL COMMITTEE OF THE CC OF THE RCP

Committee meetings. However, it is my opinion that not all the conclusions were drawn and the necessary measures taken the necessary measures taken to improve management and planning in all domains. We still cannot be satisfied with how central departments and enterprises fulfill their role in our entire socioeconomic activity. This is also due to the way the managerial boards of central departments and economic units fulfil their duties and to the way central bodies continue units fairli their units and to the way central bodies continue to underestimate and in fact to regard or push aside the cen-tral departments in the fulfil-ment of their attributions. This is, in fact, a misunderstanding of the democratic principles of of the democratic principles of management, self-management, innancial solf-administration, of the role of democratic bedies, and a certain lack of confidence in the abilities of the executives of these bodies to solve problems and, I also think, an overestimation of the abilities of central I also think, an overextimation of the abilities of central hodies, which consider that they can solve problems better instead of helping the central departments, the managerial boards of departments and enterprises.

terprises.
Practical work, our long Practical work, our long aimest 20 years' experience in the operation of the system of recolutionary worker denocracy, of self-management and self-administration strongly show — as we have discussed lime and again — that the central apparatus can be longer tral apparatus can no longer cope with the complex activity of the national economy, of the of the national economy, of the development of society, alone, neglecting the democratic bodies in units. The democratic system we have created relies on a harmonious blending of the role of central bodies, of the slugle national plan of sucloeconomic development with a growing responsibility and prerugatives of central departments, enterprises, democratic ments, enterprises, democratic organisms in the cluboration and implementation of our party and state home and foreign po-

We must draw all the conclusions and apply more firmly the resolutions and principles, the laws of the country to that effect which have proved fully effect which have proved fully their correctness and efficiency. No matter how well a functionary or a group of functionaries in the State Planning Committee (SPC), in a ministry or another may work, they cannot solve the multiple grassroup problems in enterprises, in central departments, which must be solved with the broad participation of all experts, of colbe solved with the broad participation of all experts, of collective management bodies, of working people in each unit.

The framework of our planning system is good. But we must make it work most efficiently. Neither does the Supreme Council of Economic and Social Development work in the best conditions. I underline this because we should take resolute measures to make the organisms we have created work properly, five up the bureautraile, administrative system in planning and management. Many problems, of the recent months included, are the result of a lack of firmness in applying of a lack of firmness in applying the principles of management and planning on the backs of selfand planding on the basis of solf-management and self-adminis-iration, of responsible function-ing of democratic bodies. This also regards ministries, which in many instances, keep working av before, according to old prac-fices they have not got rid of and have not passed to a new work style.

Therefore, we another the programme for the organization and modernization of productive activities, as well as of the programme for been mice and financial norm-softing with all their provisions. We must say it openly that there are certain very serious drawhacks, while in some sectors work proceeds in a formal manner and the carrying into effect, in due time, of the measures meant to obsure the modernization and improvement of our entire adivity just as the firm softing of production on the basis of self-management and inhancial self-administration with everything they imply are disregarded.

Consequently, we must more thoroughly shalves our work, the work of the Executive Political Committee, of the Government, of the State Council and of the other bodies in bedier to enhance their responsibilities in accordance with their cole and prefogatives in our section of and prefogatives in our section of the other bodies in bediety, with the need of shance they must make it stear that and have not passed to a new work sixle.

This entire activity should fely on the resolutions of the lith Congress, of the National Conference, the general provisions of our party policy regarding the decisive role of science and education in the entire socioecomentic development. We must actually draw conclusions from what we have established, that the entire development of socialist construction can be achieved only on the basis of the latest gains of science and technology, of hitman knowledge in general, of a close link of science with toucation and production, of the positional rise in the technology.

the collective responsibility of the management bodies is not, cannot and must not be a sub-stitute for individual responsi-bility since each of our activists, er of a management body has direct responsibilities in various sectors and must fulfil them appropriately report his activity and answer for it to the mana-gement bodies. This presupposes that we must apply more firmly the provisions of the Party Rules the country's laws so that every the country's laws so that every activist, no matter his position, should periodically report to the management bodies, to the Contral Committee, to the Executive Political Committee, to the State Council, to the Government and the other democratic bodies how he fulfits the tasks entrusted to him.

I must admit that we could not say these very important management principles work as they should, either at a central level, at a county, town and

level, at a county, town and commune level, or in enterpri-ses and institutions. Speaking about the improve-ment of management I think that we should start from a bel-

Economie and Social Develop-ment — as a supreme organ of planning and management of the economic and social activi-ty — the Central Committee and the Excentive Political Committee, accordingly, The Academy of the Socialist ter staff assignment and work distribution, but also from enhancing control and reporting, and hence from more firmly holding everyone responsible in The Academy of the Socialists Republic of Romania, the refevant academies and central institutes and research institutes in general should take a more efficient part in the management of ministric; of central departments, of various sorb-reasonate units, so as to neityely his field of netletty. Criffeism and self-crifficism alone are not sufficient I Undoubtedly - criffsufficient (Confidentially Criti-cism and self-criticism are im-portant factors of democratic management, of improving the management system; but the management system; but self-criticism is useful only if the right conclusions are drawn and steps are taken to do away with the draw-backs, and if shortcomings are indeed made up for in the work of every party and state activist. The same stands valid for criticism. It is true that we criticize much but I have the impression that we do not always draw the necessary condepartments, of various servi-economic units, so as to actively involve scheme, research in the entire development — including in the claboration and implementation of plans, of the ge-neral development policy of our homeland — which should not only be aftirmed, but also ear-ried into effect in all domains. Wa shall have to give greater attention to the implementation ways draw the necessary con-clusions when we see that things are not solved or do not of the research programmes, mostly to the faster introduction mostly to the faster infroduction into production of the gains of modern science and technology in all domains. We have, I repeat, good results, but, considering the fast pace of scientific and technologic development, of product renewal, we must include and remove arrears in this domain. things are not solved or do not improve. I must say that I have the impression that there is a certain mentality with some activists "I will be criticized again, I will once again admit my mistakes, I will make some more pledges and that will be nil to But, this is not revolutionary entitie. nary spirit, a revolutionary communist understanding of management and of the role of

main.
The strategic development aims of our society of passing to a new singe — of a medium to a new stage — of a medium developed socialist county — in this five-year interval, of completing the programme of building the multilaterally developed socialist society and creating conditions for the broad assertion of the communist principles of work and life until 2000 give broad, wonderful prospects to our homeland's progress. With this as a basis, we must work most firmly to ensure the unswerving implementation of the current five-year plan which has a crucial role — I may

working people.
We have secred good results

We have scored good results in these activities too, but starting from the decisive role of science in the whole development, I take the view that the participation of scientific organs and organisms should be improved, starting with the National Committee for Science and Technology (NCST), in the elaboration of development plans and programmes. Our regulations are good, an active

guiations are good, an active participation exists in general, but I believe that the NCST, in

but I believe that the NCST, in its capacity as an organism of coordination of the general scientific activity, together with the SPC, should play a more active rule as a secretariat of the Supreme Council of Economic and Social Development. This means that all plans and recognize the state of the second seco

This means that all plans and programmes should necessarily be worked out, not only in terms of research, but complete, by these two organisms in close collaboration, together with other organisms, and put before the Supreme Council of Economic and Social Development.

has a crucial role — I may say — in our development until the year 2000.

The Thirteenth Congress reso-The Thirteenth Congress resolutions regarding the passage from extensive to intensive development and the achievement of a new quality in all areas of the economic and social life should be well understood.

Therefore, we should pay greater attention to implementing the programme for the or-

to enhance the role of state be-dies and democratic organisms to enhance the role of state badies and democratic organisms
in the spirit of the principles
of democratic centralism, of the
management of all artivities on
the basis of a plun, of single
economic and social development plans. Let us harmonize
the activity of state bodies with
that of democratic organisms,
providing appropriate conditions for the participation of
the masses, of the ontire people
in the management of sociaty, in
the purposerul strains of its
destinies, of the future, in the
building of socialism and oramunism!

We have a broad democratic
system workers' councils,
county bodies, gallonal councils
by domains, periodical councils
by domains, periodical councils
which, in nearly 20 years have
proved their correctness and
superiority. We must switk for
the further improvement of
their activity so that problems
be dobated and measures taken,
starting with the general mostings of owners, producers and
beneficiaries, with the working
people's councils and the other

bodies, to the end of translating into fact all the programmes

and decisions.
We must see to it that the ge-We must see to it that the general meetings, the working people's councils play a more active role in enhancing the responsibility of all working people, order and discipline in all the economic and social units. The general meetings should debate not only the problems of the enterprise but also the working people's own activithe working people's own activi-ty, hold responsible those mem-hers of the respective collectivity

who prejudice the collectivity who prejudice the collectivity and the whole activity through their work and behaviour.

1 believe that it is necessary that we better combine the activity of the state bodies with the one of the bodies of revolutionary-worker demogracy. volutionary-worker democracy in the adoption of all decisions and laws, in the working out of the country's domestic and foreign policy.
Only in this way will the bo-

dies of revolutionary-worker de-mocracy wholly fulfil their great responsibilities in our socialist society. By and large, we have a broad democratic system which matches our current development slage. As a starting point we have taken the fact that we build socialism with the people and for the people, that continuous development of the revolutionary-worker demo the revolutionary-worker demo-cracy is essential to the success-ful building of sociatism and communism, to this country's advance in point of commonic and social development, a grea-ter general well-being of the people, and the strengthening of the country's independence and sovereignty.

the country's independence and sovereignty.

It is important that we firmly apply the new economic mechanism based on self-management and self-administration. We must pay greater attention — as I have already mentioned in the beginning — to a smooth functioning of centrals and enterprises and, remounting any reflectance, firmly trais and enterprises and, re-nonneing any reluctance, firmly set out to draw up the develop-ment plans by centrals and en-terprises; their management bodies certainly are to proceed from full utilization of the pro-duction facilities, of the techni-cal-material base and the work-form they have at their dispoforce they have at their dispoal. Furthermore, we must be

Furthermore, we must be more insistent, or more demanding, as regards the fulfilment of the personnel policy, in general, and the activity of improving the knowledge of the personnel, of raking their scientific, technical, professional and political level. These problems have already been debated in the plenum of the Central Committee. I consider it necessary. In this respect, that management and of the role of criticism and self-criticism and has nothing to do with revolutionary worker democracy. On the contrary, this way of understanding runs counter and prejudices the development of rovolutionary worker democracy. rovolutionary worker demo-cracy.

We must work most resolute-ly to enhance responsibility, strengthen order and discipline in work, in all areas of activity. One should very well under-stand that our broad democratic system must in no way weaken, lessen order, discipline, on the contrary, it presupposes a grow-ing responsibility, from top to bottom, to the party, to the peo-ple. One may say that this is a particularly important require-ment of party democracy, of the revolutionary worker democracy in general, necessary, in this respect, that we pass to a firm application of the statute provisions concern-ing party cadres, of the provi-sions of the country's laws concerning state cadres. When promoting the cadres we must firmly institute the contests for posts, for management postions; and also contests in enterprises for the promotion of the contests in enterprises for the promotion.

torprises for the promotion from one category to another, for iraproving the workers' qualification. Let us more firmiy apply the principle of rotation and observe the trial or
test period established both for in general. We must set out from the need test period established both for party and for state cadres in all liefds. But it is especially important— I laster ou it—iten we concentrate more on ungrading the level of knowledge, beginning with the party cadres, fostering not only the general knowledge but knowledge rolated to ourrent development stage of spelety, of selence and techno-logy. Speelal attention about

be given to understanding the economic questions, the ma-nagement and all the other nagoment and all the other questions, which are executed for activisies, for the party and sinte endres to fulfil ereditably the responsibilities entrusted to them. I must be frank if accuse to that we should to doing all that we should to that there are many becters where we still appoint people who are not conversant with the problems and appoint engits for that reason; as adequate management and the appropriate fulfillment of the fields.

good and I believe we must ne-cessarily ensure their enforce-ment. Beginning with the Cen-tral Committee and the Execu-tive Political Committee, we must each understand that one has to study, continuously stu-dy, learn! The advice we give young people is valid for every-one: learn, learn and again learn?

one: learn, learn and again learn!
Adequate management cannot be
ensured without an understanding of the continuous changes
in society, in the world, in the
development of pruductive forces, of science, culture and universal knowledge.

As part of the activity of enhancing the role of centrals and
enterprises. I believe that we
must take better measures to
develop the emulation and the
competition between enterprises
of the same branch and in other
sectors. Let us do away with or the same branch and in other sectors, Let us do away with uniformity, anonymity, the in-discriminate presentation of products by whole branches, and start presenting them, as was formerly said, under their trademark I in the various sec-tors—that of consumer guids fors — that of consumer goods, for instance —, we have scores of enterprises of the same kind but, practicalty, on the market there come fabrics, ready-made garments or other products that do not carry the mark of the producers and, unfortunately, are not always good quality. This is true also of machine building and the food industry and, actually, all sectors. We must better organize the com-petition between enterprises for a high-quality production. We have scores of units pro-ducing yarns and fibres, scores of weeder with

of weaving mills. factories of ready-made garments, knitwear, food stuffs, canned products, sausage factories, bakerles, tac-tories of other consumer goods. As a matter of their we discussed recently about the need for improving bread quality in Bu-charest. It is therefore necessury to liquid the uniformity in the general presentation of produels and pass to developing competition, improving the look of products, so that the respectivo collectives pride themselves upon what they produce, Undoubtedly, general appreciation is very important but the achievement of better products should also bring some advant-ages to the collective that ma-kes better products, in all respreis. In competition we should give priority to quality, the re-duction of material consumption, duction of material consumption, of expenditures, the increase of labour productivity, efficiency, profitableness and all the other effects necessary to estimate a product. We have the socialist emutation but I must openly say that in my opinion it has become rather formal. Usually, creally general indicators. come rather formal. Usually, certain general indicators—some scores—are considered and sometimes the first or second place is taken by enterprises that attain such indicators although their production does not entitle them to such a place. It is the quality and efficiency of production that should be the fundamental eriterion. This is the starting point. Usually,

point.

This presupposes also an improvement of the socialist emplation system: It is necessary to introduce new criteria or opinpetition between enterprises, of presentation of the products with the trademark of the enterprise that makes them and establish advantages, in conformity with the law for those who work better in all respects. The activity of the collectives of working people should be strongly reflected in the pro-ducts. The workers, the entire personnel should be really proud when their products are approciated either on the internal market or abroad. I must say that I was impressed when ony that I was impressed when in many countries, some of them recordly visited, the Romanian products were; seessed good when in the Romanian products when indeed good products that are not on good and we have; a lot; it, it, it, he head and allify is a permanent problem. We must always rested the level of quality and officency, with everything they imply.

Let the socialist principles of remuneration, by bare firmly applied in also relation with

EXPOSITION BY THE GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE ROMANIAN COMMUNIST PARTY NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU

AT THE MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE POLITICAL COMMITTEE OF THE CC OF THE RCP

(cont. from p. 3)

the results of individual work.

We have introduced the principle of global agreement. In the units where it is firmly applied the results are very good and we should make it really and not statistically. Sta-tistics show that in 95 per cent of the enterprises the global agreement is working but things are not just like in statistics. Global agreement is not properly applied everywhere. There is also another phenomes also another phenome non we must pay attention to:
a certain disregard for the general results of the enterprise.
But, we should firmly link the
global agreement to everyone's
achievements in production, to
the general results of the whole
collective, of the unit, because only to the extent to which the outire unit, the enterprise ful-fils the plan and achieves high quality products the individual results will be better. There is a dialectical relation between the material incentive, between personal incomes and the general development of the enterprise and of each unit. The collective responsibility of the working people as ow-

a part of the whole people's wealth should increase, I think that we should always have in mind that the socialist and cooperative property is the only solid foundation of socioeconomia progress and the successful building of socialism nd communism. As is well known, in the years

of socialist construction, espe-cially after the Minih Congress of the Party, national wealth amounts to more than 3.2 trillion lei. of which fixed assets amount to more than 3.2 trillion lei. This growth was possible because in the last 23 years some 33 per cent of the national income was allotted to the de-

Our experience, other states' experience too, confirm the just-ness of the objective laws of accumulation and enlarged re-

We shall have therefore to ensure, in future too, a just distribution of the national income — 70 per cent for the consumption fund and 30 per cent for the development fund, Experience at world level, but our own experience (on shows the own experience (oo, shown that the substantial reduction of military expenditures is an objec-tive necessity for ensuring the means necessary for accumula-

The continuous growth of na-tional wealth, of fixed assets first of all, on the basis of the latest, most advanced gains of selence and technique, the equit-able distribution of the anatonal income is the only was for toincome is the only way for in-king the homeland to new peaks of progress and civilization, for a continuous rise in the whole people's material and spiritual well-being ton the civilization well-being, for the sirengthen-ing of Romania's independence and sovereignly. This is true of

In the sphere of agriculture, I shall call the attention to the necessity of increased concern rativo farms, of state enterprisos, and the improvement of their general activity. As a matfor of fact. I am of the opinion that we shall have more seri-ourly to deal with the expansion of the socialist farming system to encompact all the agriculture, to achieve — within the agreindustrial councils — a form of cooperation of the whole pea-santry with the cooperative or state farms. We shall have to develop — In hill and mouninin areas where there is plen-iv of pasture land still not used rationally - new sizic or co-operative farms and to achieve - I stress it again - a broad cooperation with all peasants in cooperation with all peasants in the respective areas. Let, us work so as to enhance the role of cooperative and state properly in all fields of agricultural production and strongthed it. Let us ensure a firm link beiween the basic licomes of all pensuris and the socialist agriculture evitems. We shall also have firmly to such a decisions of the Par-

the Conference of People's Councils relative to town and country planning. We must take measures for complying with law
provisions relative to the area assigned for building and to limit it.
Although the implementation of
such measures will take a long
time, we must properly set the
limits and not allow any
building outside the area assigned for this purpose. It appears
necessary to diminish the numbe: of communes by several be, of communes by several hundreds, through amalgamation. Moreover, it is necessary to cut down to almost a half the number of villages, establishing there that are to remain and their size; all new buildings shall have to be erected only in these localities, and later we shall have to put the other village areas to other purposes. Sure a longer period will village areas to other pur-poses. Sure, a longer period will be needed and it is not neces-sary to rush things. This task requires both material means and much work, but let us proceed properly. Around the capital-city, in Illov Farm-ing Sector, we shall have to vir-fusity complete general plantually complete general plan-ning in the next 3—1 years. In ning in the next 3—1 years. In general, over this quinquennium we must complete the imple-mentation of organizational me-asurer and pass to the achieve-ment of agro-industrial contres, agro-industrial townicis, as part of agro-industrial councils. We shall have to consider also the

ty's National Conference and of

shall have to consider also the number of such councils, in tight relation to the planning and the organization of socialist agriorganization of socialist agri-culture — and in keeping with this, to work so as to place al-ready in this quenquonnium so-lid foundations for each coun-cil, so as by 1993 to have the clear outlines of each agro-in-dustrial town and, until the year 2000, virtually to com-plete the modern organiza-tion thereof. Likewise, in the remaining communes and villaremaining communes and villathe modernization and appro-priate organization in keeping with the set tasks, I stress this aspect because in

I stress this aspect because in the months ahead, the Executive Political Committee and the Pienary Meeting of the Central Committee shall have to adopt the necessary measures and programmes for physical planning and organization — this being a necessity of socialist development, of the implementation of the Party's Programme for the building of the multilafor the building of the multila-terally developed socialist so-olely. This will provide for the narrowing and even plugging of exsential gaps between villages and towns, for a greater appro-ximation of living and working conditions in villages and towns. conditions in villages and towns, and will create the necessary

Dear comrades.

I should like to call attention to the economic-financial questions and above all to the need for improving the activity of the financial badies, which must

radically change their activity, understand and start fulfilling

have in the management of the

national economy and of all sectors, on the basis of self-

management, sufogestion and self-financing. We must impre-

ve the activity of economic-fi-

nancial control, especially pre-ventive control, starting with

the central bodies. In this res-

the central bodies. In this respect we have a special body which will have to improve its activity, so that, starting from the top, we may ensure the smooth operation of the entire condomic-financial system, the preventive control, the rational, economical use of the material and, financial means, of the labour force included, because in the last analysis the questions of the economic-financial activity are not limited to the energy

vity are not limited to the spen-ding of money. The workforce is the determining decisive and revolutionary factor of develop-nical. In the entities period we shall have to adopt the requisite

nicastices related to these prob-Tems.
Starting from this, in the spirit of the resolutions taken by

of facts. At the same time, we permanently improve the Party's organizational forms, methods and work style. We must continuously develop the internal party domocracy, the revolu-tionary criticism and self-criticonditions for achieving a homogeneous society of working people who nurture the same appirations, have the same interests in building a free life, as they wish it.

It is necessary to ensure the Party's full ideological and po-litical-organizational unity. Do not let us ever forget that the Party's unity is the supreme guarantee of its growing leading role and of the successful implementation of the Party's Programme.

A radical improvement of the trade unions activity is called for I must say that, in my opiniou, the trade unloss — both is terprises and especially the tra-de unions central bodies — do noi entirely carry out their role in our society, too easily discarding the problems of the enterprises. They must fulfil more actively the prerognitives they have to the system of our worker-revolutionary democraey. permanently concern them-selves with the activity of the selves with the source, onterprises, with production, with the people's social promits any other questions with the people's social problems, with any oither questions cropping up in enterprises. It is inadmissible that the trade unions should remain outside any questions related to the enterprises: life and activity and, I repeat it, they must pay special attention to social questions. Doubliosily, this holds true for the working people's councils, but the trade unions have a special responsibility in this respect, just like in the political-educational softwity, of great-educational softwity, or great-educational softwity, or great-educational softwity, and tuplifting of the working people's revolut the working people's revolu-

the Thirteenth Congress, the National Conference, the plena-ry meetings of the Central Coming the role of party organiza-tions and bodies in all spheres of activity. What we have discussed so far must lie at the centre of the activity carried on by all our party organizations and bodies. Fulfilling the role and bodies. Fulfilling the role of leading pullifical force means active involvement, with full responsibility, of every organization, of the party bodies, of each party member, in the implementation of the Party's policy in carrying through, in the best possible conditions, the activity in all arcas.

In the new stage of socialist

In the new stage of socialist construction and in the long run, the Party's leading political role is growing further in all realms of the socio-economic activity.
This calls for the active parti-

cipation of party cadres in managing all sectors. Our communist party has assumed the responsibility to lead the entire people on the path of the new social system, towards a dignification for the path of the new social system, towards a dignification life.

ed, free life.

The Party must not become a club of general talks, but act as a vital centre of the whole nation.
It must be the organizer and dynamizer of the activity in all

fields, ensuring the country's general development. The party, its cadres, the party members cannot remain outside the activity pursuing the fulfilment of the country's resolutions and laws. The communists, the party ca-

ing people, with the entire people.

Any slackening of the Party's leading role, the fathere to directly participate in implementing the home and foreign policies will sooner or later lead to lead the scattered to the control of th

policies will sooner or later lead to isolation from the masses of the people, to the weakening of the party, which would have serious consequences on the successful building of socialism. The entire world experience of the political parties, attitute the

the political parties' activity de-

old exploiting classes — the ca-pitalisis and the landowners dres must be in the front ranks, in the most difficult and comdisappeared completely and at the same time the ownership and in the most difficult and com-plex questions. They must not replace the state and the demo-eratio bodies but must provide for their smooth functioning, assuming full responsibility be-fore the Party and the people. In their activity, the commumaterial conditions favouring the existence of the oppressors were eliminated once and for We shall have to exercise nisis, the party cadres must continuously consolidate their links with the masses of work-

exacting vigilance against the existence, under any form, of conditions for the exploitation of man by man, so that no one may live without work or at the expense of other people's work. The working class, which re-

Youth, the women's organiza-

tions, the other mass organiza-tions will have to draw the re-

quisite conclusions and provide for the better fulfilment of their role in the entire activity. Above all, I should like to call

Above all, I should like to call attention to the need that the Union of Communist Youth should step up its political-educational activity among youth and adopt a firm offlinde towards certain negative manifestations occurring in one field or another. Before, we used to have some good practices, when the Union of Communist Youth, the student organizations adopted measures and carried on a

ed measures and carried on a tight control, over the youths'

behaviour in society included. Today, these concerns have

mostly disappeared, and it is a pity, because the moulding and education of the young people must be one of the most serious concerns of youth organizations,

as well as of the women's orga-nizations, of all our party orga-

nizations. We must dynamize the acti-

ve must dynamize the acti-vity of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, concern our-selves more with the Socialist Democracy and Unity Organi-zation which is a powerful for-

ce and ensures the organized participation of citizens who are not members of the Roma-nian Communist Party in the

entire political life, under the leadership of party organiza-

As regards the social structu-

re, continuous changeovers have been wrought in the role of so-

The working class, which represents the most powerful social class in our socialist society, has grown strongly on the basis of developing the productive forces, the state and cooperative socialist ownership.

The working class has turned into a new class of owners and producers. The working class standard of professional and technical knowledge and general culture has risen. The new workers are graduates of 10-

workers are graduates of 16-year education establishments, and an increasingly higher num-ber of them are high-school graduates, therefore benefitting from 12-year education. At the samo timo specialists graduatod by faculties work in many spe-

Once the 12-year compulsory education is generalized the new workers will graduate from 12-year high schools. At the same time we shall have to take into consideration the fact that an increasingly larger number of specialized jobs in production and other fields will have to be filled by workers halding higher filled by workers holding higher education diplomas. That is why we shall have to lucrease printely the number of students and graduates.

Highly important changes have been undergone by the peasantry which embarked on the road of collectivization. The professional and cultural if the whole peasantry has also increased.

The huge development of the productive forces, the entire social and economic thriving. the powerful growth in the role played by selence, education and culture have led to a and onliving have led to a powerful rise of the Intelligentsia from among the working class, the peasantry and office saliduly employed social rategories, but mainly to the ingories, but mainly to the ingories, but mainly to the ingories in the scientific, technical and cultural standard of the intelligenteia which stands for a strong force in production, in a strong force in production, in a strong force in production, in the hiddlesolutie unity of the working class, the peasantry, the intelligentia and the other working social states or the foundation of our socialist secolety.

In the process of the revolu-

tion of building the multilike rally developed socialist sockestress will be laid on the proces of raising the level of kneed ledge and political education training of all social classes as

The process of leveling at homogenizing social classes as categories will take place on to basis of the latest gains a science, technology and collent of the ever closer collaboration in the processor collaboration. in the process of production of rasing the entire society of higher peaks of progress of civilization.

This lawlike revolutions, process will lead gradually by incellably to the consolidate of the unity and homogonity, the working class, the peasant, the intelligential, of the other control arthuracter which is the social categories which in its social division of labour all muke up a united worker pe-ple, the conscious builder of is destiny, of the rightest social system mankind has social known — communism.

In the years of socialist as After the Ninth Congress, we have set up a new Juridical system, we have strengthened and developed or civilist lawfulness.

After the Ninth Congress to have completely liquidated its

have completely liquidated the consequences of the serious in violations and abuses committed in the early 1950s.

It is necessary for us to essure a good operation of the juridical system, of the head rouncils in which the decision role goes to the working people, to firmly strengthen to list lawfulness. We should see to it its

no one may be irled if sentenced unjustly, yet at the same time no one who violate the laws of this country, the terests of the people may untried and unpunished. Lawfulness and revolution

bumanism demand a firm ittudo against those who det-gard the general interests of its We shall have to ensure the

all security and milita bons should be permanently controlled by party bodies, that the should answer for their selections the party and the people. At the same time the migistracy and the tribunals, it justice budies should answer is their activity before the put and the member of the people. and the people.

This is the safest guarain that no more abuses will be made, that revolutionary letting will be observed, and also requirement of the workerse volutionary democracy.

volutionary democracy.

Therefore, in general, detail it necessary that we should make a more thorough analyst of the whole activity of organization and management, as a par with the new start ments, with the new start specialist construction in the start of the st homeland. Dear comrades,

Dear comrades,
In this framework, I shall like to refer briefly to the ide logical and political educativity. Doubliessly, we have good results in this flesh, to have a matter of fact, what we have good results in the second a matter of fact, what, we have a chicved in all fields of active achieved in all fields of active it also a direct outsimed the ideological and political state at the National Conference is at the recent plenuit of it at the recent plenuit of its advanced very mych in great the recent plenuit of developing the product its reference, of the owner its velopinoni, but we have its velopinoni, but we have its to raise the political and the logical level, the results of the political and the second of the political and the political level, the results and the political and the political level, the political and the political level, the political and the political level, the political and the political level. logical level.

consolousness to an tent.

We must lack, so as to less that the state period as states and entire a political ideological activity at shaping the revolutionary managers of lousness. Industry, which was a property to force. powerful force, become if we roal force of our progress on the community of the light and community police of the light and community police of the light and the light we had been something the light and the light and

ty snoute on paset on the re-volutionary conception of the world and life, dialectical and listorical materialism, the prin-ciples of scientific socialism. Let oiples of scientific sociations. Let us approach more daringly now ideological questions, the de-velopment of the revolutionary conception on the world and life. Let us draw the necessary conclusions from social practice, from our entire activity and rishorate the way for our whole

society's progress. Let us thoroughly study and understand the contradictions manifest in the socialist soclely and consciously act for their removal.

turning into reality all its pro-

visions.

Obviously, the whole ideologi-cal, political-educational activ-its should be based on the re-

Do not let us forget, or a moment, that the revolu-ionary process was not conclud-ed with the setting up of the working class' democratic power or with building socia-lism. It still continues and will continue, representing the guacontinue, representing the gua-rantee of socialism's continuous development and the passage to building communism.

We must start from the fact that socialism, what we have built in Romania, powerfully prove the superiority of the system which liquidated the ex-ploiting classes forever, the ex-ploitation of man by man. Let us powerfully stress, in our whole activity, these achievements and the superlority of our systems, based on what has been achieved in socialist debeen achieved in socialist de-velopment at a world level ! Let us more powerfully high-light the justness of our com-munist party's general policy, which has been carrying out with honour its historic mis-sion, ensuring Romania's pro-gress on the way to building the new society!

Let us forcefully develop the revolutionary spirit at work, in thinking, in all domains, deci-sively acting against all that is old and onidated, all that no longer corresponds to the pre-

longer corresponds to the pre-sent stage, and daringly pro-mote the new, asserted as a ne-cessity of society's develop-ment, both concerning produc-tive forces and in science, edu-ration, culture, in the whole socie-economic development! It is necessary to pay special atiention to firmly fighting backward conceptions and mys-ticism. Let us shape all

backward conceptions and myslicism. Let us shape all
people's and the youth's scienillo conception on life, corresponding to the huge gains of
science, of human knowledge,
proving the justness of the malerialist-dialectic and historical conception on life, the
world's materiality and giving
a wonderful perspective to new a wonderful perspective to new discoveries, to man's progress to a level of culture and knowledge which should really make him free, a real master of his own destinies, giving him the possibility to consciously act for the world's transformation, ler a better and more just world.

in lbls way we should understand the activity of developing the revolutionary consciousness of shaping the new man. We must decisively promote the principles of social chies and equity, firmly fight egotism and individualism, instances humilating man which are, undoubledly, a vestige of the past, of backward conceptions, proving once more the lagging beof backward conceptions, proving once more the lagging behind of the political-educational activity. In this respect we must forcefully stress the Justness of our party's national policy, fight any nationalist, chauvinist conception, educate the entire peaple in the spirit of brotherhood, in full unity, under party leadership, for carrying out the bomeland's development objectives, for the people's higher material and spiritual living standard.

Let us highly develop patrio-Let us highly develop patrictic education, the pride in revolutionary gains, let us contribute to the growth of responsibility and the decision to do the utnost and contribute to the continuous development of the homeiand, to atrengthening ber independente and sovereignty. At the same time, let us continuously develop the spirit of collaboration and international solidarity, of friendship with peoples of socialist countries, with working people everywhere, with all forces pronouncing for peace, progress, each people. nouncing for peace, progress, each people's independence and frocdom!

In this respect, we must imfove Darly education. I refer a party schools, also in some training our cadres so that they could carry out their leading functions in all domains, but also concerning the need of improving the ideological level in general.

We must improve our propaganda activity, link it more closely to productive activity and sely to productive activity and to the progress of life in each unit. We must improve mass political education, for developing socialist consciousness. I should particularly like to stress the particularly like to stress the need for improving and providing a more adequate basis to the teaching of social sciences, which must ensure a thorough knowledge of the party's policy, of the aspects of socialist construction, as well as of all socioeconomic development questions in our entire educational system. tom. We shall have to draw more

forcefully our creation unions in the fields of literature, music and fine arts into whole politi-cal-educational activity. They must participate actively, with all their works, in premoting the all their works, in promoting the revolutionary outlook, socialist principles, our party's policy, in raising the general cultural standard of the masses, of the people. The press, radio and felevision, film, theatre, all our modia of information and education must improve their activity, focus it to a greater extent on the general questions of the homeland's development, of the political-educational activity of uplifting the overall cultural standard of the entire people, We have everything we need to improve our whole activity.

we have everything we need to improve our whole activity. I wish to stress once again that the economic principles and the organizational framework we have are appropriate for our current development stage. We already boast long-standing experience and there is no question today of structurally change. tion today of structurally chang-ing them but of ensuring their better fulfilment and of taking measures for continually lm-proving our activity. This is a permanent, everydny necesity. Nothing has been solved for ever. We must always hear in mind that we have to perfect our entire work, in keeping with the new targets, with the development of the perfect our control when the perfect our control work. development stage we are covering in all areast

Dear comrades.

I should like to refer briefly to a few questions—concerning socialist construction in general. Why do I think this necessary? Because everything happening in various socialist countries is known in this country too and I believe we must adequately understand the general questions of socialist construction. It is a well-known fact that

the improvement of activity, the elimination of shortcomings and errors, with a view to developorder of the day, in one form or another, in virtually all socia-list countries. Naturally, there are different approaches to these questions in one county or anot-her A. you well know, we have her. As you well know, we have always set out from the revolu-tionary outlook that socialsm, yery much like any system, has lis objective laws and is coninually improved, in accordance with the respective development stage. We have always started from the revolutionary outlook that socialism is achieved in difthat socialism is achieved in dif-ferent ways from and country to another, in various phases of so-ciety's development, that the objective laws and the princi-ples of scientific socialism are differently applied by each par-ty to the conditions and concrete realities in the respective coun-try. What was valid a perfain. iry. What was valid at a certain moment, in a certain period, becomes superannusted and must be replaced by something ade-quate to the new stage of so-

ciety's development.

In this respect I should emphasize that our parity, especially after the Ninth Congress, has adopted a number of measures and improved the activity of management, planning and organization, including the develop-ment of socialist democracy; as is well known. That is why no such problems are facing as at As for the criticism of certain

nogative past or prosent states of affulrs, we believed and still do that it must be done from redo that it must be done from revolutionary stands in order to cradicate all that is negative; and no longer suitable. But with great struck being laid on overy thing that has been additived that is valuable, that ensured the development of socialism and secures the firm advised in the building of socialist society. We have always valued the revolutionary forces, the struggle of the masses, the role of various

revolutionary struggle. As a mat-ier of fact, the whole develop-ment of society, therefore of so-cialism too, is not achieved from zero, but on the basis of what has been accomplished in the has been accomplished in the course of history, both good and bad. We have firmly been critibad, We have tirmly best civing the hourgon's-landlord system but, at the same time, we have valued the long strug-

sles for social progress which ensured the formation of the nation, of our unitary national state. We value all that we have achieved in the years of socialist continuous and folialisms. achieved in the years of socia-list construction and I think we can say that, on the whole, in the world, socialism has fully demonstrated its superiority, that it represents the present and future of the entire man-kind. We must forcefully high-light this superiority, in compa-rison to any other system known so far, particularly to the bour-geols-landlord system, the im-perialist system.

geois-landiord system, the imperialist system.

We should lirmly put to work the principles of our policy of strengthening the cooperation and solidarity with all the socialist countries, take action for their closer unity as a condition of the successful construction of socialism in each country, for the growing force of attraction of socialism worldwide. We are strengthening our ties with the developing countries in their light for progress, against imperialist and neocolonialist rule and oppression. At the same time we should expand our relations with the developed capitalist states on the basis of the principles of peaceful co-existence. We should always found all our relations with other states on the principles of equality, respect for mational appreciations. equality, respect for national sovereignty and independence, noninterference in domestle afnoninterference in domestic at-lairs and mutual advantage, the observance of each people's right treely to develop as it wishes. It is in this spirit that I want to underline that firmer

action is needed, in the spirit of our party and country's stands, in our cooperative rela-tions, in the CMEA, the Warsaw Treaty, in various joint or-ganisms and commissions, in our international relations in general, that a more militant picture should be given to our internal and international so-chilist construction and mace clalist construction and peace elailst construction and peace policy and work.

As concerns the international questions, starting from the fact that serious and complex problems persist in the world, we must take most resolute action and bring all the forces together in order to solve them. in

ther in order to solve them, to achieve disarmament, nuclear first and foremost, to liquidate the nuclear weapons, for con-ventional disarmament, to reduce military spending. I must say military spending. I must say that I was greatly pleased to see that in the international relations — during this year's visits as well — Romania's policy of peace, cooperation and economic and social development enjoys a high appreciation

ment eajoys a high apprecia-tion.

This, however, requires that we work better in domestic as well an in foreign matters, not to let down our people and our friends abroad, precisely becau-se the achievements in socialist construction and the policy of each socialist country are in effect a direct contribution to the general eages of progress

effect a direct contribution to the general cause of progress and peace, to a better and more just world.

Further we must be more somerned with the world economic problems, with those of the developing countries in particular, and work jointly with the other socialist countries to give a stronger support tries to give a stronger support to the settlement of these pro-blems. We will have to step up our settlyity and insist on peaonly way out of interstate sources as no only way out of interstate sour liles and disputes. Of course what I have in mind is primarily the Middle East, the early course of the course rily the Middle East, the early calling of an international con-forence on that question. As concerns the Gendyn agro-oments on Arginuislan, I think we should welcome them and

we should welcome them and the decision to withdraw the Soviet troops from Afghanistan. As a matter of fact, Romania is well known to have regarded the very entrance of Soviet troops into Afghanistan as a mistake, and we have a wars decisared for their withdrawal, We discussed those matters with the Soviet compaties more than once I it should be said that the regently-concluded. agreement onen ! It should be said that the pre-nily-concluded agreement raises a number of tough pro-blems, as Arghanisian must cope with cityations that did not exist ten ream are. And it is one blow that a political collisions, bould also ensure the democratic and independent de-

velopment of Afghanistan. Prac-tically speaking, conditions in Afghanistan today are far more Arganistan today are far more difficult than at the time when the Soviet troops entered fivere. An end must indeed be put to all outside intervention as well all autide intervention as well as to all support to the opposition forces; the Afghan people's independence should be observed and also its right to solve its own problems to make sure that it develops as it wishes. Our country favours a progressive democratic development of Afghandstan on the so-claimst path and, in this spirit. cialist path and, in this spirit, we will strengthen our cooperation and solidarity with Afghanistan.
We also favour a political so-

We also favour a political so-lution in Nierragua. We welco-me the underway process that should end all intervention of the United States of America and ensure the people of the Republic of Nierragua an inde-pendent development on the path of progress. Furthermore, we are for a political solution in Kampuchea. We discussed the matter also with the Victnamese commades and we came to a common con-clusion, namely that national

clusion, namely that national reconciliation should be achieved and the Victnamese troops ved and the Victnameso troops be withdrawn from Kampuchea; we have backed the haiting of all foreign intervention in the territory of Kampuchea, the development of a democratic, independent, neutral and non-aligned Kampuchea, The Victnamese comrades said they would withdraw their troops before 1990 should a political settlement be achieved.

It is in this spirit that we favour the settlement of other conflicts, provided the starting

conflicts, provided the starting point is always a firm respect for the right of peoples to inde-pendence, to free development, the exclusion of interference in the timestic attairs. More general conclusions can be drawn from all this. These

conflicts have been a strong argument for the justness of the Marxist thesis against the ex-Marxist thesis against the ex-port of revolution and of coun-terrevolution. In effect, the Su-vict troops in Afghanistan did hardly help Afghanistan on the path of socialism; on the con-trary, thoy stimulated the growth of the counterrevolutio-nary forces which led to the situation today. Nor were the Victanuese troops of help in Victramese troops of help in Kampuchea where they brought damage and hardship; and un-fortunately it was not only those countries that were harthose countries that were har-med, but also the prestige and principles of socialism in gene-ral. Similarly, the American in-tervention in Mearagua and o-ther countries show that the counterrovolutionary forces can-not stop the peoples' fight, for independence, that Micrograph independence, that Nicaragua and other peoples defend their liberty, the way to a free and Independent development, not-

independent development, not-withstanding the superiority of interventionist forces.

I think that what we must emphasize in our ideological, political work, is precisely the demand for an end to interler-ence in the internal affairs, to military intervention for good and all, and for the observance of the right of peoples to deci-do their development. However, I must say that this does not mean renunciation of the soli-darity with the progressive an-tilmperialist forces. But solida-rity does not mean military intilmperialist forces. But solida-rity does not mean military in-tervention — we must say this loud and clear. We supported and will continue to support the peoples fighting for natio-nal independence, for contents and social progress, to make sure that they can build the society they wish. This is an essential line of our internatio-nat policy of solidarity with all the antimportalist forces.

We are firmly for the strengthening of our relations with the communist and worker par-ties, with the socialist parties, with the social democratic parwith the social camperatic par-tics, with other democratic and progressivo parties and forces. We must more strongly empha-size in our international activity, in our propagands, the last ness of our party's activity, the demand for the description.

Ing of international solidarity, including through international of regional meetings or confer-

or regional meetings or conferences of communist parties on the new principles of causility that allouid rufe out interference in the affairs of other parties.

Great changes are taking placed in the interference in the affairs of interference in the balance of forces, in the day velopment of the parties, affairs of manifest of parties, of participations of mistrust in the forces of so-

clalism, in the development of society on the path of social freedom, on the path of independence. This is not new in world history, either in the Marxist revolutionary age or in the course of development as a whole. And this necessarily requires that we thoroughly study and analyse the big changes and draw our conclusions. dy and analyse the big changes and draw our conclusions. But we must always start from the revolutionary principles and outlook on the world, confidently put the actions for progress, for pence in perspective. This also calls for a militant stance against various wrong ideas. We must be more active in exposing the imperialist, reactionary propagands, the whole activity of shadowing or standering the achievements of socialist countries, which brings out in bold relief the shortfalls or negative aspects but hashes up the great accomplishments of these countries. Let us pursue a high-principied international policy in the settlement of all policy in the settlement of all problems in the interest of peo-ples starting from the fact that disarmanent, the problems of the new commonic order, the setting of relations on a new, democratic basis can only be a-chieved with the participation

We must bear in mind the fact that there are deviations - theoretical as well as practical, rightlet as well as lettlet. Of course, all are equally dangerous. As a rule, extremism, whatever its shade, does not help a just resolution of problems. However, in my opinion, it is the stable of lens, However, in my apinlon, it is the rightlet deviations that are most dangerous now, for they can greatly harm socialist construction, the fight for disarmment, for peace, for general progress, Hence, the demand for a firmer stand in our blootogical and political-edge effect week. These signer transfers ideological and political-educa-tive work. These circumstances call for an intensitication of the ideological activity — milional-ly as well as internationally— for a powerful assertion of the revolutionary cuttook on the world, of the principles of sci-entific socialism that social practice, the practical work of socialist construction, and the new conclusions of the know-ledge and development of socia-iy in general made richer and will continue to make them so. Will continue to make them on.
We must emphasize always
and strongly the important role
of the working class, or farmof the working class, of farmers, the ever more significant role of intellectuals in the general development of society, but then also the role of the masses, of peoples.

of all the states of the world, whatever their size or social

ayalmu.

We must all the time stress the justness of the scientific thesis concerning the role of the masses, of peoples as frue ma-kers of development, of world history. So, when we speak about the new political thinking — that should assert likel! — we nust strongly underline the principles on which it should be set, the basic international policy and that should always start from the convolute of individual of from the complete climination of interference in the domestic afinterference in the domestic af-fairs of peoples, from the ensu-rance of economic and social progross, of the independence and sovereignty of peoples. It is only on the basis of clear principles — and I think that our ideological and political work ought to concentrate more on those mainters — that world on these matters — that world thinking and practice could be changed, a new thinking and a new practice be achieved in in-ternational relations. We must confidently look to the future of mankind in connection with the demand to liquidate the nuclear weapons and the arms of mass destruction, to develop indepen-dently, to ensure all world nations peace and progress

In this spirit, I think we mus analyse our international acti-vity and take firmer stands.

Speaking of all this I would like to stress that not for one moment must we forget that we appealed overything by the way the economic and social development plan and programmes are fulfilled and the Party Pro-grammu is implemented. All these activities, the improvement we have in mind, including our Intermitional solivity, must constantly focus on the firm implementation of the pregramme of
the country's devicepment, of a
inisher standard of civilization,
material and spiritual wallars of
the poople, they in that way du
our party always faitfil its alsoslev, can it relate its revolution
hary character what yet the circountry can it relate its revolution. nternutional activity, must conequisition, can il post the dx-pectations of all people and live-is to their trust.

May 2, Youth Day in the Socialist Republic of Romania, By virtue of a line fradition, at the beginning of May this country fetes its young generation and the young generation relebrates its day by specific activities and events meant to Mustrate its love for the ancient and ever young Romania. This year too, May was a new opportunity for young people to express their gratitude to the Romaman Communist Party, to its General Secretary, Nicolae Composed, for the per-manent caro they show for them, creating them ever better living and working rambitions, and, by a steady youth policy, ensuring a generous framework for the formation and plenary assertion of the personality of the future country builders

nod masters.
. The youth's asserflon as a strong sogaged in society's retelutionary changes pon the polnt of view of the political goals, of the torne of oreatilestion as well as of the place tozon to hold in sucicty, is the locked consequence of the prospect: opened to the young generation in Romania. The Rousetdes Commugramme of building the mulidateralledes veloped socialist society and Romania's odvance to commumon defines the youth as "a strong social large, the very future of our socialis" nation", and affaches special Importance to the bringing My and education of some neople in the mirit of the morns and values promoted to our suchdist socieis, of the advanced sufforts on the world so I life, the professional and political featisting of people, so that the 1 outing generalion outs take ever more with ve and conscious pack in the fulfilmens of Romania's development plans.

Studying and working, working and studying, the pupily, the students, the 30une neonle in plants on the fields and buibling sites, in research labe and design hastifutes, the young military are a generation aware of the ce musibilities devolving on it, a genecorion whose literal is that of devoting all ruessies to the haelementation of the Party's policy of raisling Romania onto new steps of progress and civilization, The work for Romania's dr : clopment and advancement is not puly a fundamental richt which all coone people enjoy equally with all the ecoutis's c'alvens, but also an evident expression of the respossibility and full cusagement in fullifiing all development Mous and programmes, the resolutions the Phirteenth Congress and National Conference of the Pacty, Over rive infi-Hoa people aged bet-

were 15 and 30 are engaged in this constructive work, whether they are still attending some form of education or are performing a productive activity. Over two million youths are working in industry. Their share in the overall workforce successes one third. A large number of voung people are employed in the advanced sectors of the economy: in electronics, their slince is o 65 per cent, in chemistry of 54 per cent. More than 100,000 young persons are working on Investment building sites, and several other hundreds of thousands in agriculture. Over a quarter of the country's population is compiled in the

state to instruction and assertion in life; bring convincing evidence that the country's many generation represents both a numerically important part of the country's population and an effective participant in the daily process of work in the country's sociopalities life. It wish to stress with full sitisfaction, and lift either as Kentelary, "that im all great addressents secret in the rears of socialist construction, the south along the tire entire people, has made a highly significant contribution in all fields of our requoinic and social activity. From the first doctor many activity work of thurshoot librorest and social activity with the Dunn-lands of patriotic activity of the Dunn-

be-Black See Canal, to all the industrial building sites, to the development be-Black Sec Canal, to an incommence of the commence science and culture the youth has been always present answering the party of fulfilling its duty to its homeland, to its people to the cause of socialism, prof. He firm resolve to play full part in settine up a modern, advanced sudeb, which the whole nemble, the coming generations may live a free and digallic

Completing its educative mission, the Union of Communist Youth, the Union of Communist Students' Associations and the Foung Pioneers' Organization us political means of influence adequate to their are and proteston to the ends cultivating moval traits which should characterize every youth in contempora,

principle of resolutely committing one sett to the activities construction, to th political file. And fie remarkable, some me . heroic dreis pcorded in the process of surfalist constrution demonstrate & torral distinguished moral trails which drave always chain terized the Roman an youth.

The policy proms ed by Rumaula he in view not only it NOTICE generalisa d thus country, but a youth everywha An analysis of 65 ducuments adopted our highlights to Litel that the brinditiatives bounds Grafegialized and 61 howerd by this form drawing as object to citates aspects of pomaniently imports. the political, ros m e. social and t reflectual statuthe young general on this place, let to Romania. An-The membership show be made of the tel retien document donted in 1965 ede the Declaration the Promotion W oug Youths of his of Pence, Mule Respect and Unit Standing Among by ples. Since then " 50 resolutions by been adopted hasis as object the 10th problematique, demonstrations with Romania's at vo participation i. its quality of author

as counther, The 14

HA's activity conta

ning the youth lost bit in means of toll term programmy

and the deliate of

item devoted youth on the acoust of each General the sembly Seedon, in order to pain out the way in which was in which was in which was in seminated

world. Over these 10 years more than 10,000 propellers have been built — of various diametres — about 100 of them having diametres larger than four metres. But not one of them was like that day's propeller. It was an exam of industrial maturity and a feat which, as engineer Laurenilu Harbuz, factory director, said, was the joint fruit of several enterprises and research institutes. naching prepatalis and relebration of the - International to Year - 190 with its generous pation, Development Peace had a grain Munifesting per manent care for the way in which the young generation grow and are pre-parent for life Rome nin has infiliated and offered continuity in "The event of joday was pre-

"The event of today was pre-pared in two stages: first, the building of the mould, in which the future propeller is being east, which took some 30 days; second, the preparation of the furnaces in which the over 50 ions of non-ferrous metal, of a special composition, were achi-eved. As the amount of metal surpassed the capacity of the existing furnaces another fur-nace was needed, not just any existing furnness another furnace was needed, not just any one, but a large induction furnace having a capacity of 20 tons, currently the biggest nonferrous furnace in the country. The operation was most complex, meaning one more first, as the new furnace has in its situation only Romanian materials manufactured by Romanian specialists. The silicon-aluminam refractory bricks were furned out by the Rasaritul refractory products enterprise in liragely; they successfully passed the tests conducted at temperatures above 1,000 degrees, in conditions of thermal and mechanical shocks. The Victoria works of Fagaray delivored the delectric and signalizing insulating layers; the Sinting aluminum processing enterprise provided the aluminum sheet. Also collaborating were the specialists of the first fur the specialists of the first fur the specialists were congerned with the specialists were congerned with the primary and secondary as

Ship propeller manufac-tured at the Galati enter-prise and displayed at the Exhibition of National Economic Achievements in Bucharest (top right);
Pictures taken at the Galati Shipyard where many
of the ships fitted with Romanian propellers are built (centre and bottom right).

ROMANIAN NEWS

INDUSTRIAL EVENT

alloy started pouring. It was 11 : 50 h, Thusday, April 7.

The propeller and heat treatment shipping foctory of Galati started casting the largest Romanian propeller, weighing 51 tons having four blades and a diametre of 6,700 mm, meant for the biggest ship built so far in Romania, the 165,000 dwt built carrier still sheltered by the Constanta shippard.

It is ten years since the fac-tory was commissioned. Its very existence is a great achieve-ment since ship propellers — a most exacting industrial pro-duct — are manufactured by some barely 10 firms in the The first ladic was emplied.
The second headed for the mould. The crane took it from the blg furnace to the casting

place, It was 12:25 h and the easting was over. The biggest



mould was being prepared, we rationed and baked also the box of the 30-t-heavy furnace, the largest induction oven with box in homonia, and I can tell you that the operation is twice as difficult as that involving the making of the propeller, Cooling water chemists through the inductor, entering the whole inductor, covering the whole furnace. People who are expethenced in screw casting say that it just one main of dust drops in during the stanning operation, that spot can turn into a point of penetration. In that else the melted metal reacher the Inductor, melts it and comes into contact with water which splits into exagen and hydrogen — a very explosive

"The slamping operation was performed last Sumlay, early in the morning; on Tuesday pight we made a test, and it worked? The stamping had been done irreproachably."

"You are one of the best Ro-manian specialis's in Sinserows; why are you so passionate ab-out it 2"

"A shipserew is one of the med complicated east parts because if has everything an iron and steel worker con decou of a flueroid knots, variable sections, large sourages, detormations at low temperatures. That is why every energies means a great deal to us."

GRIGORE NICOLAE #

hosted by Brutislava, the Roma-nian Nivea cosmetles enterprise was awarded a gold medal for a new creation: the RP soap. It is one of the numerous awards won by the ranges of products made at the Brasov enterprise at international fairs and exhibitions.

Last year, Nives offered the

propeller ever cast in this co-

untry acquired shape, Engineer Gabriel Enc, head of

the non-ferrous casting section and supervisor of the entire u-peration, breathed freely. "Are you still worded?" "I was, until a few moments

ago. See those people (the cast-hot half had got crammed with

workers arriving from every section of the factory, from va-

tions partner enterprises and healtuthous)? They came to witness a great achievement!? "If couldn't be otherwise,

have been manufacturing ship-seriews for so many years. Eve-ryone held their breath when it came to the charge, While—the

Last year, Nivea offered the domestic and foreign markets over 200 such products. Lately, the enterprise has released new decodorant sprays, balms, shampoos, toilet and medicinal soaps etc. Thus, the Sah range with chtorophyllin has been put into production, including a shaving cream, a decodorant, an after shave letton and a teothysate, as well as the Farmec-Sport, range including a shaving cream, after shave letton and decodorant, and three products of the Evantal range for women including collagen and Vitamin B6 oreams. New types of tooth

pastes such as Apidenta with propolls and Apidernil, an excel-ient adjuvant in stomatological affections, Homeopast, for the penyle following a homeopathical freatment, Adenta a two-colour paste and Ronly with vi-tamin A, have been assimilated. Children were not neglected either. The AIJC range has been assimilated for them, including powder, toothpuste and soap, all of them containing plant ex-

cation extracts of aromatic and medicinal plants. The unit be-nefits by an over 250 ba plot, merils by an over 230 ha plot, where mint, lavender, garden gage, chamonile, chrysanthemum, aster etc. are grown.

Niven also makes so-called industrial cosmetics: sprays for cleaning wind screens, for ungreasing, for engine cleansing. The latest news is the spray for the tention of these tentions at

the ignition of Diesel engines at low temperatures. Therefore, a great variety of

products in permanent renova-tion. As compared to 1985, the share of new and moderalized 90 percent. "And this is quite natural".

said engineer Maria Segar-ceanu. The field in which we work calls for such an attitude; work calls for such an attitude; otherwise, it would be impossible to live up to the prestite we have acquired, in conditions of the well-known competition in this domain. It is a very flexible perimeter in point of novely, each new product can mean a new market. The research-design department for industrial forms also contributed to the success of one product or another. On the other hand, a complex of measuring and interphasic control instruments has been devised for tracing possible deficiences in the quality standards of products and for the final quality control.

C. MARIAN





educational princes.

Facts of work of our days, when rouths have been broadly onened the gates to instruction and assertion in life; bring convincing evidence that the 30-

A COMPANY OF THE PROPERTY OF T the young generall ditions created we will mention that the felegram addressed to Nicolas Ceanages. Party Contern Secretary, President of the Republic by the CC of the Talest Communist Youth shows that the Union of Communist Youth and the Lithest Communist Students' Associations in Romania permanently place at the central their preaccupations, youth's education through work and for work incomining Programme on the porticipation of the young generation in accomplishing Programme on the porticipation of the young generation in accomplishing people made their contribution to carrying out important production research people made their contribution to carrying out important production research with a positive of the contribution of the civiliants and incompact training. For carrying out works in agriculture and incompactive, for the recovery and representation of important chantities of materials in the productive examinated to the recovery and representation in the productive examples of the whole year already talling between at the objectives established for the whole year their date of heir date of the person, at the objectives established for the whole year.

Moreover, Remainson youths are ready to perform their date of the same to the perform their date of the land and industrial area.

An is whenever there will be easied to make their full contribution to the initial and industrial area.

So as not to forget who they were and how they started, the inhabitants of Paltin commune, in the ancient Land of Vrancea, stepped into the future by setting up a museum.

The well-known masters of the commune, Nicolae Stoica, Ion Cintacea, Ion Vătafu and Hristea Mocanu raised a large and beautiful house of wood on au raised a large and beautiful house or wood on a stone socie, with carved balcony and pillars, with a whole-hip shingle-roof, with four spacious rooms. A house such as never had existed before.

Gathered and classified rigorously, dated and displayed wittingly and tastefully in its rooms were objects donated by almost every family in the com-

mune : folk costumes, carpets, leather goods, pipes, long shepherd's pipes, vessels made of wood and ceramics, centuriesold pleces of furniture, tools of all kinds. The exhibits would have been worthy of any museum in Romania. However, the locals de-cided to keep them for themselves. Because it was only there that they could actually display their full scientific, cultural and, last but not least, affective value. Precious evidence of the history, costumes and traditions of a peasant community.

No one knows for sure who launched the initia-

other villages, at the beginning of the 1970s this peasant mountain settlement lying 70 km away from Focsant mountain settlement lying JV kin day to the Focsani reached the turning point of its existence. The whole country had just got under the spell of deep economic and social changeovers. Vranced country began to lay out its industrial greas. Attracted by the prospect of working and living in town. by the numerous advantages held out by urban ci-vilization, more than one hundred people had left the commune for good. In only a couple of years the community decreased by 50 families.

On its impact with modern life with new occupa-tions and living standards the old village inevitably began to disappear. The precious memories of the past, the archaic identity of the community had to be preserved for the generations to come.

Few communes in Romania can boast such a beautiful museum abunding in important exhibits as the museum of ethnography and art in Paltin.

But to the locals the house in which their past "lived" meant not only the rediscovery of their identity, but also a personal way of joining the civilized



THE COMMUNE PUTS

An important number of rural localities are undergoing a planning action, especially those localities hosting the seat of joint state and cooperatist agre-

industrial councils which will become agroindustrial or in-

In these localities among which we mention Colibari (Arges county), Sascut (Bacau county), Pecies (Arad), Ianca (Bralla), Plenija (Dolf), Podul Hoaici (Iasi), important indus-trial, agricultural, sociocultural investments were made and many modern and comfortable homes were built.

The rural population has t

— 12,000 general and high schools. For primary and
gymnasial education there are corresponding school
buildings in all communes and in many commune scats
there are specialized high schools and vocational schools.

2,000 dispensacies, maternity houses, hospitals or sections of town hospitals

- 7,800 houses of culture and 5,200 chiemas

– over 86,500 cominerola) units.

dustrial-agrarian small towns.

- 10.000 kindergartens

Shorily afterwards the commone saw the emergence of a new political, administrative and cultural headquarters. A product oue-storeyed house with carved wooden balconies and pillars and shingle roof, falling in line with the local traditio-nal peasant architecture. A

house large enough to comprise the mayor's office, a house of culture, a library and a post of-

fice.
Then the people built a dispensary and a block with 15 flats for the doctors, professors, agronomists and intellectuals of agronomists and intellectuals of the commune. In broad lines the

initial design was observed. But the local constructors did not make balconies out of reinforce-ed bars but of soulpted wood and over the reinforced con-crete floor of the building they

raised a whole-hip roof covered with shingles. It matches both the local tasic and the climate. Rain waters and abundant snows (as they say, at Paltin winter is two-times longer than elsowhere - it snows from November till May) run down

niceanu commune, Constanța county, a locality where the second big international airport of the country is located, has grown by 30 percent and has at present 11,000

Next to the 2.400 peasant households, 800 apartments have

have already appeared: a new post office with long distance telephone exchange, a branch of the credit bank. Also a cinema seating 400 and a summer garden will be built.

AN OLD TRADE COMES TO LIGHT

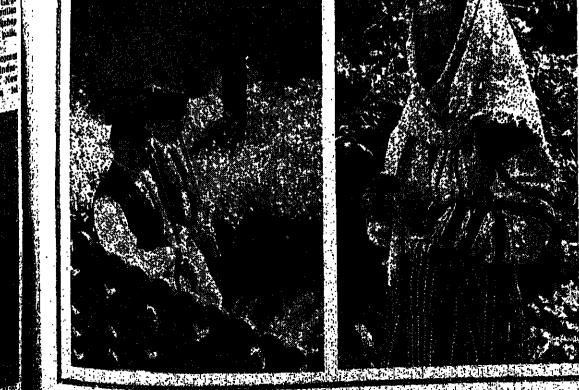
...The lewels of carved wood displayed in the centre of Paltin helped revive a traditional

ders from every corner of the ders of the ders of patting respectively. The desire is the desire work to date is the making the ploneers camp of Given the ploneers camp of

Tanas sidalah sa Tanas Lakis Lakis (1901) - Badis, Busa Salah sa Kaban sa Salah sa Tanas (1911) bada bada bada

be built at Palin, only a few men were still credited with the men were still credited with the craftmanship of wood-carving. But not even these people worked full-time. The trade was gradually waning. With modern civilization in plain sight no one showed any penchunt for it any more. Forest exploitation and factory work gained ground. On the medicary top of it, some of the masters had even left the commune.

craff, ensuring local masters the lity have gro possibility of practicing it per- they exceed 10





The young mayor lon Ivan informed me that the value of the marketable output produced at Ianca and delivered to the at Ianca and delivered to the country or for export stood at 711 million lel. The ex-oll worker told the driver to enter the "oil dity" first. The crude of the Baragan Plain was a movelty a quarier of a century ago, which amazed even the specialists. In the meantinto many peasants in that region donned the oil workers' blue overalls, and a minitown with blooks of flats for married or single people, with a canteen-restaurant, with a dispensary, a club, an industrial high school, a vocational and foremen's school, workshops foremen's school, workshops and everything \$,000, people need in order to live and work emerged near the oil dorticks erected in the field. Off, the mayor told me, is one of the two pillars on which the town of Ianca is rising and growing. The second pillar is the land to 18,000 hectares, of which 85 per cent are trigated. Their foundation is provided by the 13,500

Before arriving in the main Before arriving in the main street, in the smart centre of the locality which has only just been transposed from the architects' drawing boards into reality, I passed by the "campus" of the two high schools specializing in oil drilling and agriculture. It was noon and the centre ure. It was noon and the centre was invaded by children carrying schoolbags. On finishing classes, as if attracted by a magnet, they went straight to to the bookshop with the wide windows, opened on the ground-floor of one of the new blooks. and books on display. The bookshop was recently inaugu-rated with the launching of a new book, in the presence of its autitor. As everywhere in Romania, books are in great demand here. This is another sign that a new world is being established at Ianca, and that tomorrow's town has come into ils own-

At present, in vitiages there are over 29,000 medical slaff among whom 11,000 physicians and hundreds of thousand teaching staff, agrenouslais, technicians, for sericulture and soologhay.

The new centre of Paltin commune, Vrance sounty (left); blodgen architecture at Falticent, Success county (top); Urbane, ban-type reportal in Innea commune, Britin county (tipi). On page 51. A new residential district in Pascov commune, Argor county (top); in the Industrial orga of the future town of lance (right); Pressut costumes and folkloric traditions in Vrances county (bottom).



been built in apartment houses two-three- and four-storeys high. Recently, two additional apartment buildings were built for the teaching staff and working people from state farm units. The highway, bearing most of the tourist traffic to the Romanian littoral has received the looks of a boulevard la the commune there are also older and newer public buildings: a house of culture with a library, club and show rountwo general schools, a dispensury, a cloth factory, the irrigation system station, the state and cooperatist association for vegetables, numerous commercial units, service units lecated in complexes or on the groundfloor of spartment

In future years, according to the new development and planning prospects, the Commune Centre will restrict its are by 23 ha which will be given back to agriculture, the commune growing on the vertical. The walls of several new building

Significant progress has been made in planning of 38 rural localities making up Bucharest's green bolt. By rationally narrowing the building lot in order to give agriculture more land, communes have begun to expand vertically and change their look. Otopeni, Snagov, Bragadiru, Cornetu, 30 Decembrie and other communes belonging to

yearly. Adding to them are the revenues obtained by treegrowing (the producer cooperalive farm has 40 ha covered
with plam trees and, in addition, Palitin has many apple and
nut frees) and animal growing
which continues to be the main
occupation of many locals. The
commune has some 1,800 cattle
and 8,000 sheep. Last year it
supplied the state stock with
150 tons of ment and 600 hectoliters of milk.

liters of milk.

Presently, Paltin possesses

Presently, Pallin possesses enough means to finance liself. Therefore it has the economic power to continue to materialize its ambitious development and planning projects. These projects were presented to us by Sersfim Vilcan, who has been holding the office of mayor for six years.

This year drainage works in the residential centre of the commune will be concluded. Another block of flats will be

the Ilfov Agricultural Sector are witnessing the rise of two-, three- and four-storeyed blocks of flats, the latter incor-porating groundfloor shops and service units covering 17,500 sq.m. In parallel with the construction of new dwellings, drinking water, sewerage and heating pipes are being installed, the electric and road networks expanded, green are-

erected (which is absolutely necessary because the number of specialists living here is on the rise). Shopping centres and public service units will be updated and expanded. Also necessary is the construction of a hotel for the growing number of tourists visiting the place. A challet and soveral cablus were raised for them a few years back. But now they stready feel oranged for rooms here, up in the mountains. Let us think of the prospects. In a couple of years Pallin will see the emergence of a 15-ha-wide storage lake (also opened for recreation), one of the three planned to be set up in the Land of Vrancea, due to the construction of three hydro-power plants on the restive course of the Zabala river.

Consequently, Pattin has every chance to also become a tourlat researt.

chance to also become a tourlet

MIRCEA ROSCA M

as, playgrounds, parks and squares laid out. In the near future the communes will have new centres with political and administrative headquarters matching their new look, modern cultural establishments, schools and

THE FUTURE COMES ALONG THE MAIN STREET

Crisan Popescu, chief archi-tect of Brailia county, advised me to visit lanca if I wished

me to visit tanoa if I wished to record something that would later become a document; how villages become towns.

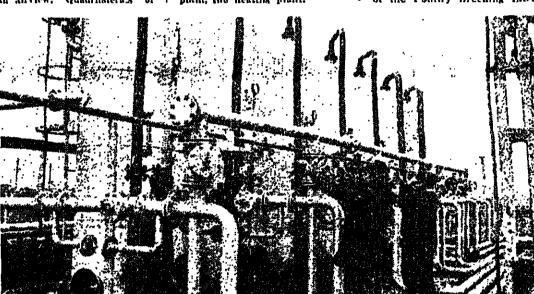
Naturally, I took my camera with me.

Driving on the road from Braita I arrived on a bridge erected over the railway, which commands a broad panorama of the locality, very much like an airview. Quadrilatera's of

the main street lined by block; the main street lined by blocks of two, three and four stories. But before reaching them, closer to me, on either side of the entrance to the locality lay the industrial areas: oil on the left, and bread on the right. A little farther were the suggestive indicators of urbanization — the water plant the water treatment water plant, the water treatment plant, the heating plant.

whom are studying to accura-temperow's working echelons and the future town's youth. and the future town's youth.
Next, I was shown the food factories on the opposite side of the road. The sugar factory is the country's second largest, co-vering the annual needs of one million people. The modern slaughterhouse finds its raw materials make at the Aspola materials nearby at the Avicola B: alla farms and the complex of the Pouttry Breeding Inter-

ROMANIAN NEWS



PRESS REVIEW

TRANSILVANIA. A "Fertile Spring" which it not only "a beginning of the new and the same cycles of nature", opens the latest issue (18) of the Transylvania magazine, a monthly political archecultural and literary publication, issued in Sibiu by the county Socialist Culture and Education Council. The magazine mentions, on the back cover, the name of its first founder: George Bardia (1812–1893), the publisher, historian and political who—through this initiative, in difficult historical anadulous

1893), the publisher, historian and politician who through this initiative, in difficult historical condition—was the founder of Romanian press in Transylamia, in 1838. In a picasant graphic presentation, he publication entered the readers' consciousness by a series of columns present every issue — which, very often introduce original points of view charged with polemia ideas needed by constructive actions, thus, there are: "The Economic Chronicle" and the "Bocuncular Patrimony", contributions to "Literature and Contemporancity", the "Monthly Chronicle", "Charts for the 21st Century", cycles of poems and prose. Mendow should be made of the contributions made to the present issue: that of Eugen One referring to the fish show in Romanian language in Transylvania; was in

show in Romanian language in Transglvania; was in 1815 or 1818 7 asks and tries to answer the subst

ATENEU, in a sensibly improved graphic and lournalidite formula, the Athenneum magazine (founded in 1923 by poet George Bacovia and Grigoro Tabacaru), published by the Backu counts Socialist Culture and Education Council proposes the

readers (in the latest issue 3/88) a pertinent picture of the present cultural artistic phenomenon in a wide

geographic area: Backu county together with Boto-sant county, proved by the ample supplement Boto-sant Notebooks (5th year, no. 3/88) edited by a group of writers of the respective area. The supplement t

in fact, a publication gathering vocation writers from Botosani, an initiative which in fact is not only that of the Atenen magazine. There are also other cultural publications doing the same thing, in order to enable

the assertion of fatents in contres where a publication

of this genre is not brought out. The Botosani Note

books includes a steady column "Writers in Naire Places" (by Alcon Ioan Ghilla), the interview of the

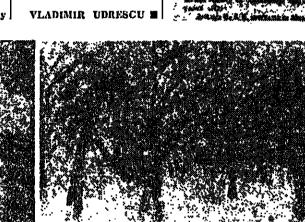
issue (with painter and Journalist Val Gheorghiu), he issue (with painter and Journalist Val Gheorghiu), he "Eminescu Archives" (our national poet, 1850–1838, was born at Ipotesti, near Rotosani) poems, professivate and notes by local authors and an inclinatinguiry on "The Culture of the Young Poet", together with critics Eugen Simiou's and Marin Mineu's answith critics Eugen Simiou's and Marin Mineu's answine

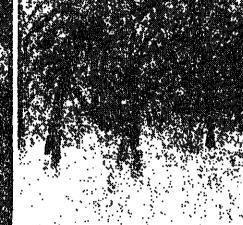
preferring the second date.

The value of a culture's patrimony is proportional to the sum total of its significant moments. For instance, file longevity of a publication can be such a moment and can effer an image of the cultural perimeter of a nation in a certain period. Gazeta de Transilvania, which was first published one and a half centuries ago, is such an important cultural repisode. The publication's importance lifes not so much in the fact that it was the first magazine put out in Transylvania (1839), although previous attempts had been mado on this line, as in that it was a press organ with a cultural-patrictic programme meant for the Romanians living in a province that was under foreign rule. George Bartifu, the canlightened spirit who published the tanggazine in Brasov and the magazine in Brasov and the magazine regularly with a magazine regularly and spirit, and unity and spiritual of the inspirit who published the magazine in Brasov and the magazine regularly visually and spiritual and unity and spiritual of the inspiritual of the signatures of fact, thanks to the efforts of the same tire-less Bartifu the publication secured in its columns (articles, literature, transil-and the its was an pross organ mith a cultural-patrictic programme meant for the Romanians living in a province that was under foreign rule. George Bartifu, the canlightened spirit who published the tanggazine in Brasov and the magazine regularly visual and unity and spiritual and unitive ferment of intellections of the signatures of particular and unitive ferment of intellections of the idea of cultural and unitive ferment of a cultural file in 19th century making an allogather regularly visual and unitive ferment of a cultural and unitive ferment of a cultural file in 19th century making an allogather regularly visual and unitive ferment of a cultural file in 19th century making and intervioles, in that two callings of the c lightened apick who publish-(nowadays it appears is Si-bin under a shortened name, Transilvanio) continued the efforts of his Transylvanian efforts of his Transylvanian School predecessors, stead-ly militating for the national unity and the political and social rights of the Roma-

In order to express his thaughts more efficiently. thoughts more efficiently, the outstanding journals', historian and cultural promoter (1812—1893) later added a supplement to his Gazetie: Fosie pentru minte, inlind at literatural (Paper for the Mind, the Rear) and Literature) also meant to contribute to the fulfilment of the most ardent desires of the Romanfans in the Habsburg Empire, in his undeavours he was helped by other leaders of Transyl-

nlans in Transylvania.





WEAVING TECHNIQUE

The exhibition Traditional Weaving Techniques recently opened at the Village and Folk Art Museum in Bucharest attempts to demonstrate the oldness and continuity of the weaving trade from its first attestations in the Carpatho-Danubian-Pontic area to this day. Moreover, visitors have the opportunity to assess the complexity of the values resulting from the permanent combination of technique and art. Based on archucological, historical and linguistic material and especially on a rigorous selection of the ethnographic maforlal existing in the museum's collections, the exhibition illustrates weaving and decorating methods and techniques in their evolution and diversity. An artistic pursuit of a large part of the female collectivity of Rdmanian villages, weaving — through the artistic value of the Hems produced - proves the creative talent and the love of beauty handed down from mother to daughter along many generations.

GALLERY REVIEW

CRAIOVA. The initiative launched by the Art High School in Cralova has enjoyed great interest. It concerns concerts performed by students of this prestigious high school with works of contemporary Romanian composers and world classies, Such concerts take place on a weekly basis in the high school's auditorium and are attended by students, the teaching staff and a nuncrous public. Because of the attractive presentation means the concerts gather a numerous public heling doubled by the teachers' loctures on the compusers' life and work, accompanied by slides projections. The soloists are, naturally, students of this school and make up a good orchestra.

THE WONDER BIRD OF TALENT

The prestigious cultural settlement called the Little and is a good and modest Theatre, the generous host of many cultural events, has correctly presented the works of Adriana Pela in the salon of the Very Little Theatre, Fragile and delicate like a spring theyer. Addition to the control of the Very Little Theatre, Fragile and delicate like a spring theyer. pring flower, Adriana proves, in her painting, an exceptional power and maturity. Her paintings do not reveal the naive childish style of a 13 year-old girl but the hud of a meture against the

Photos:
MIRCEA HUDEK

LYRICAL DAY-DREAMS

veal the native childish style of a light of the bit do of a mature, serious talent.

The expressiveness of factories its magnitude with the serious light captured with skill by the young painter.

The musicality and feeling of colours in landscapes surpass the level of her age.

The musicality and feeling for colours in landscapes surpass the level of her age.

No wonder Adriana was awarded last year the first prize for fine arts at the national Song to Remains Festival Companies.

A passionate worker, Adriana attendicity, its incontestival and particular combustion, its human authenticity, its incontestival and particular combustion, its human authenticity, its incontestival and particular combustion, its human authenticity, its incontestival and particular and attendicity, its incontestival and particular combustion, its human authenticity, its incontestival and particular combustion, its human and particular and partic

ROMANIAN NEWS & ROMANIAN NEWS

Madrigal after 25 years, pla National Festival for the From a possible ample "log" seventh time running, which of the reputed Romanian thoir ("I did not know that the prompted musicylogist Anthrough training, interpretation and polishing of voices — especially female ones — and the most natural corolespecially female ones—one could create a unique timbre. A miracle i"— Mario Rinaldi) we could scient a few recent data of eloquent resonance. The biil of the festivilies marking Berlin's 756th founding anniversary featured the Madrigal choir ioo, alongside such litustrious names of musicians as Sergin Celibidache, Yeludi Menuhin, Leonard Bernstein, Claudio Abado, Riceardo Muti, Viadimic Ashkenazy, Peter Schreier and Nina Obrazisova. The famous ensemble founded, animated and led by Marin Constantin ("a perfect musician" — Marc Pincheric) gave two concerts in the packed 1,800-seat | Congressiallo in the capital of the GDR, Madrigal sang moteis by Bach, Palestrina's Misso, works by Romanian compo-

AUGUSTIN SANDU E

AUGUSTIN SAN

AUGUSTIN SANDU B

for or of the passenger ships of the Romanian Maritims Service dubbed "the Bluck

Going along the thread of history, the museum then sets forth events of the contemporary period in which civilian and naval saliors took part. The setting up of the unitary Romanian natio-

The last halk of the museum feature, the development of the Romanian naval and merchant marine, ports and shippards in our times. Diagrams, pictures and models illustrate the equipment of the sea- and river-going civilian fleet, the setting up and expansion of the decantishing fleet, the achievement of grandiage, projects of the national economy such as the Iron Gates; hydropower and pavigation system, the Danube-Black Sea Canal—the largest investment project materialized in Romania so far—Constanta port—the country's main see gate.

WHAT IS NEW?

The Timisoara National Theatra is the organiza of a prestigious competition in the country:
"The Present Romanian Drama Galas". The successes scored at the four editions prove a consistent
preoccupation in approaching contemporary creation.
In fact, for any theatre in the country, the promotion In fact, for any fleatro in the country, the promotion of a Romanian repertoire, especially a contemporary one, represents an act of directing the whole artisticy activity. Valuable prizes awarded in 1087 by the Theatre and Music People Association to Timisoara actors for Haidue and Vladimir Jurăscu, set designer Emilativanov and director Ioan Ieremia confirm a consistent stage activity for a theatre-loving audience. The present season was opened by Un barbata... o femele — A Man... a Woman by Ion Băieșu. It was followed by D. R. Popescu's Dalbut Fribeau — The Wandering White, a show which obtained the most important prizes at the previous edition of the Fresent Romanian Drama Gala, Recently the premiere of Riceda — The Colit by Marin Soreson took place. The play Trei Sucot — Three Sisters by Chekhov will be also staged by director Alexa Visarion from the Giuleyli Theatre in Bucharest and Don Juan by Molicre will be directed by young Dragos Galgojiu. A Commedia dollarete show adapted by Gheorghe Stona after original texts of this theatrical genra will be soon staged by texts of this theatries | genra will be soon singed by



BOOK RELEASES

ches of a trunk, fingers of a hand, blend the es-

ditations on this thome.



MARTOR (Wuness) by Mircea Radin Iacoban, Junimea Publishing House, Playwright and prosewriter Mircea Radu faceban (b. 1910) effers readership a volume of journalism. In He diversity, the notes, tabloid criticism, numeries, notices and confessions offer the image of a pen mindful of soul and sociocultural seisms, the image of a writer suthentically engaged in contemporary life, mainly interested in the destiny of Romanian drama, The disparity of • CORINDA by Mircen Valda, Cartea Româneas-că Publishing House, A poet and literary historipoet and literary histori-am, Mirces Vaida (b. 1911) has also expressed him-self in the epic genre. The recent release of his bulky novel entitled Co-rindo, written between 1976 and 1986, aims at re-constructing the convoldrama. The disparity of the contents is only appatook part. The setting up of the unitary Romanian national size, the naval and more cantile shipping in the intervar period, the anti-fastest and anti-imperialist responsible to the little century. The volution of social and national liberation, the anti-figure chapters ("The Humilial-therite war, the evolution of the Romanian marine after the Romanian marine after the Romanian marine after the Romanian marine after the Romanian moments in Romanian moments in Romanian in State and interval the Romanian moments in Romanian cach of them carrying a the exhibition.

The last halls of the muconstructing the convul-sive, tempestuous saga of a Transylvanian family rant because the lournachapters absorb the authorn own reflections and the movement of centinients and ideas. In the
"Pentalogy or the Meaning of the Chorniele" Bliscea Vaida offers even a
reading code: "The novel of the Corinds famiiy can be underslood as
a book with five keys
which though resembling
one another are meant for r'n dwn reliei



The same of the sa

ORADEA. A "week of short plays", an artistic event at its 7th edition has been recently organized in Oradea, National theatres of Bucharest, Iasi, II-misoara and Tirgu Mures, the Small Theatre in Bucharest, the Slate Theatre in Arad, the Ploiesti Municipal Theatre, the "Jon Luca Caragiale" Theatre and Film in Arad, the Ploiesti Municipal Theatre, the "Jon Luca Caragiale" Theatre and Film Insilinte in Romania's Capital and the hostificatre were present. The bill included titles by Romanian classic nuthors (I. I. l'aragiale) but especially contemporary ones (D. R. Popescu, Marin Sorescu, Dan Tărobilă, Ion Bălegu, Tudor Poporary ones (D. R. Popescu, Marin Sorescu, Dan Tărobilă, Ion Bălegu, Tudor Poporary ones (D. R. Popescu, Marin Sorescu, Dan Tărobilă, Ion Bălegu, Tudor Poporary ones (D. R. Popescu, Marin Sorescu, Dan Tarobilă, Ion Bălegu, Tudor Poporary ones (D. R. Popescu, Marin Sorescu, Dan Tarobilă, Ion Bălegu, Tudor Poporary ones (D. R. Popescu, Marin Sorescu, Dan Edekind, Patrick Suskind, Alonso Alogria, Rarsha Norman were presented. The plays were performed by great actors like Radu Beligan and Olga Tudorache and the shows were signed by directors like Ban Alecsandrescu, Dinu Cernescu, Joan Increnta, Grigore Gonța, Nicolae Tola, Alexandru Darle, Laurian Oniga. The Oraclea event thus included both historical and modern plays in a wide range of genteres: comedy, drama, tragedy, farce, it was an important moment of spreading linearical art and culture and a fraitful dialogue between eccators and the public.

C. ISMAILEANU M

which though resembling one another are meant for a different door. I tried to penetrate memories by embarking on five different roads only to that out in the end that all of their load to the same man, to the same mean.

• ROMANIAN

BIRD'S EYE VIEW

• ROMANIAN

ROMANIAN

ROMANIAN

• ROMANIAN

IS A FOREIGN TRADE COMPANY THAT SPECIALIZES IN EXPORTING FURNITURE AS WELL AS OTHER FINISHED WOODEN PRODUCTS MANUFACTURED BY 50 BIG WOODWORKING PLANTS, SOME OF WHICH BOAST CENTURY-OLD TRADITIONS.

EXPORT ACTIVITY

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- 1. Furniture suites and programmes period, modern and rustic : ■ dining room
 ■ living room
 ■ bedroom
 ■ teenagers
 and children's room • study room suites
- 2. Occasional furniture period, modern and rustic: ● bookcases ● chests of drawers ● cupboards ● china cabi nets • bars • wardrobes • tables • small tables • hallstands • tv stands • stereo stands • hope chests • dumb waiters @ magazine stands @ bottle stands
- 3. Upholstered furniture period, modern and rustic: fiving room suites armchairs two-seat couches threeseat couches corner pieces
- 4. Chairs period, modern and rustic: stools
 bentwood chairs
 colonial chairs
 folding chairs • rocking chairs
- 5. Kitchen suites :
- made of veneered panels
- made of melamine-coated panels

DOORS

- Flush doors, veneered with exotic wood
- Flush doors veneered with European wood (beech, oak)
- Massive doors made of oak, pine, spruce and fir wood Doors with full core

WINDOWS

 window frames made of aluminium
 window frames made of European wood (oak, fir, spruce, pine)

WOODEN PREFAB COTTAGES

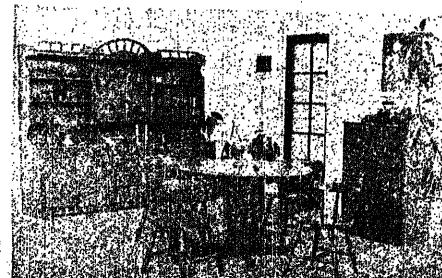
garden houses • vacation houses • cottages • bungalows • huts for job sites • mobile huts for job sites (containers, bungalows)

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

e grand pianos e pianos violins violas e cellos double basses guitars & mandolins & balalaikas

SPORTS ITEMS

\varTheta bats 🏶 rackets 🏶 gymnastics apparatus 🗣 wooden boats









TEHNOFORESTEXPORT



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THE LITTORAL — A SOURCE OF GOOD HEALTH ● A health cure in the Romanian resorts strewn along the

Romanian Black Sea coast can be undergone also during the cold season. • Whatever the season, the littoral can cure a large number of affections, but even more of them can be prevented thanks to important natural factors. Eforie Nord, Neptun, Saturn, Mangalia and Mamaia resorts and treatment bases opened all the year round • For your vacations the Eforie Sud, Venus and Jupiter resorts lie at your disposal.

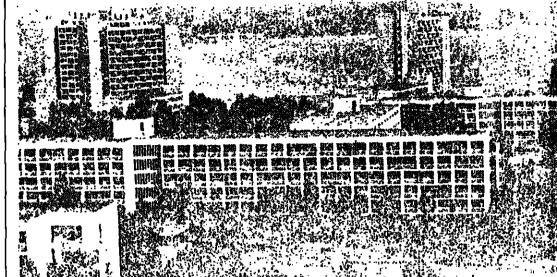
Having the shape of a huge are covering almost 250 km, washed by the Black Sea, the Romanian coast boasts broad shores with fine saud, uitra-modern resorts built in a char-ming architectural style. There are no sources of pollution, many days are sunny, good for sunbaths, within medium ranges of temperature.

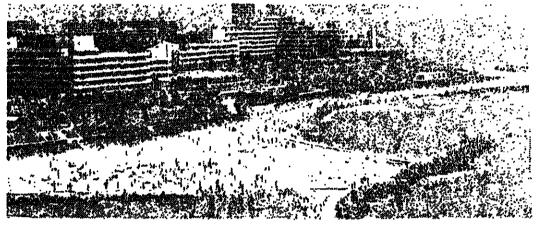
13

Siled at the same attitude as Venice, the Cote d'Azur and Yalia, the litteral is Romania's warmest geographical area, known for its sthenic, well to-ulsed climate of steppe with

ed Nunto Zamfiret (Zamfira's Woldding) which offers a rich folk programme. In the violally there is the TECHIRGINOT, therapeutic take with sapropelic mud and water

MAMAIA, sited between the sea and the Mamula lake, five kilometers north of Constants oily, has a few kilometers of uninferrunted beach covered by extremely fine





rick in ultraviolet radiations and marine acrosols: the sea bree-ze ensures a stable temperatu-re, a uniform regime of rainfally permanently refreshing the air saturated with negative ions and acrosols, bearing well-known thorapeutic offects.

thorapeutio effects.

The Romanian seashere offers multiple treatment possibilities thanks mainly to natural factors—springs of mesothermal waters at Mangalia, supropolle mud in the Techinghiot Lake which has exceptional therapeutic qualities, the sea water and many lakes abundant in minoral salts.

All these sources are most effectively used by the treatment centres functioning all round the year—modern sanatoriums organized excellently in

toriums organized excellently in holels, equipped according to the demands of world's most advanced medical technology, allowing for a vasi and rational therapy.

therapy.

From Návodari to Vama Veche a neoklace of rosoris—Mamaia, Eforie Nord, Techirghiol, Eforie Sud, Coalineşti, Noptun (with the Olimp ensemble of hotels), Jupiter, Venus (with the Aurora range of hotels), Saturn, and Mangalia offer tourists a splendid vista with madera hotels built in a both functional and fanolful architecture, surrounded by lakes and a luxuriant vegetation,

CONSTANTA is the gate for lourism on the Black Ses coast. The largest sen of the country, Constants is also full of museums (historical, archaeological, art, with many valuable exhibite), as well as many monuments of architecture and art, performance halls, etc.

EFORIE NORD, sited between the sea and the Tochinghlol lake, 14 km south of Constanta, is a resort for aummer holidays and at the same time a baineal centre opened all round the year. A rich vegetation surrounds an excontional beach protected by a high seawall offering a vast panorama of the sea.

An important baineal sanatorium with test laboratories and functional explorations, installations for warm mud packings, piant and galvanic baths; underwater showers, a sama, modical gyn halls, gerlatric wards, etc. ensure the treatment of affections of the locomotory system. Eviacocological, dermalological affections, as well as diseases of the peripheral nervous system. It has many modern hotels, villas, camp grounds, restaurants, bars, sports grounds, ithesires. You can find here the tamous Romanian restaurant cali-

grounds, sports halls, a sauna, massage rooms, an Olympic pool, restaurants providing Ro-

NEPTUN-OLIMP.

with elegant hotels using glass and ceramic decorative elements. udding to which are villas, tourist villages, sports grounds, restaurants (mention should be

metre away from Manga-lia is a delightful resort made of Pelican offering fish

MANGALIA, the sout-hernmost seaside resort (41 km away from Constanta) has a mild elimate, with stan(a) has a mild elimate, with pictureamy old houses a ternat-ing with the slim sillhousettes of the modern ediffees. The beach is east and the clegant hotels are spread along the seawall. Here are important archaeological mission and a house of enture. The Manually treatment hald

The Mangalla treatment hotel, opened throughout the year, has a treatment base distributed on wards for therapy with sapro-polic mud, pools, instillations for treatment with sulphurous water, sections of hydrotherapy, medical gym balls, sections of geriairies and acupuncture.

EFORIE SUD is a resort sited in an area full of vegetation, with old hou-ses and modern hotels, will se and camp grounds, strewn along a magnificent seawall. It provi-des freatment with therapeutic mad, while for recreation the resort has pools, sports grounds, ing heach near a torest, a real oasts of treshness. Elegant hotels border the sea, while the two touchst eillages (Zodiac and Lillacut), the camp grounds, the Parcil's anni-renent centre, the apoil, ground, and the books rened of the conference.

VENUS-A) ROPA. A ce-al beam of touchings, in the architectual style of hotels and villas counts of the holes and villes counds of the fundamental presence of the sear-ha ensemble of 19 hedels hear-ing names of preclose stones (Dramant, Safer lettin, Conaz-ete) make up the Aurora area, flers is a parifical with two pools, a centre allowing for treatments with mesothermal sulphurous waters. It has sports connectes shows and a faturus restaurant, Catumul, offering Romanian dishes and a folklore

COSTINESTI is a locality costinesti is a locality traditionally organizing this youth's international camp every summer. Carnivals, camp games, various contog create a youthful atmosphere.

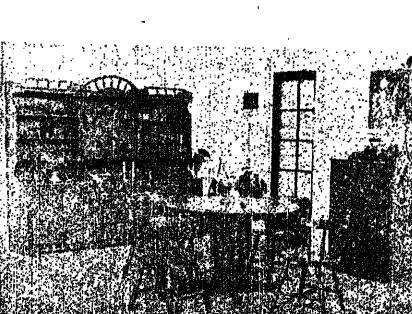
THERAPEUTICAL RECOMMENDATIONS

• FOR THE EXTERNAL CURE: degenerative rheumatic affections (cervical dorsal and lumbar spondylitis, arthritis of various kinds); inflammatory rheumatic affections (articular piete states following chronic articular rheumatism or focus infections, ankylosing spondylitis, psoriatio arthropathy, rheumatoid polyariritis; rheumatic abarileulary rheumatic affection; fiendinitis, tendomyosis, tendoperiostitis, scapulohumeral perfarthritis); postiraumatic affections (postiraumatic articulary staffections, physical states after operations on muscles, tendous a if cutaines, physical states after sprians, luvations a if cutaines; peripheral neurological affections (postiraumatic pareies of limbs, polyneuropathy after the acute phase, polyrariculousaritis in the stage, sequelae after poliomyelitis); affections it he central nervous system (paraparesis after myelitis within three months from its debui, paraparesis after arachnoiditis); genaccelogical affections (ovarian insufficiency, chronic cervicitis, chronic affections (ovarian insufficiency, chronic cervicitis, schonic affections of the ovaries and the ovidnets, secondary sterility, sequelae after genital TB two or three years after stabilization); dermatological affections; respiratory affections; associated affections (otorhinolaryngologic, cardiovascular, ondo-erine, metabolic and nutrition, occupational diseases). • FOR THE EXTERNAL CURE : degeneralive rheumatic af-

• FOR THE INTERNAL CURE (only at the balnesi sanatorium in Mangalia): chronic affections of the digestive apparatus, chronic affections of the biliary ducis, cortain metabolic affections and allergic diseases.

Montion should be made that these resorts apply treatments with the Romanian original products Pell-Amar, Gerovital, Boicil facts. Asiavital, etc.





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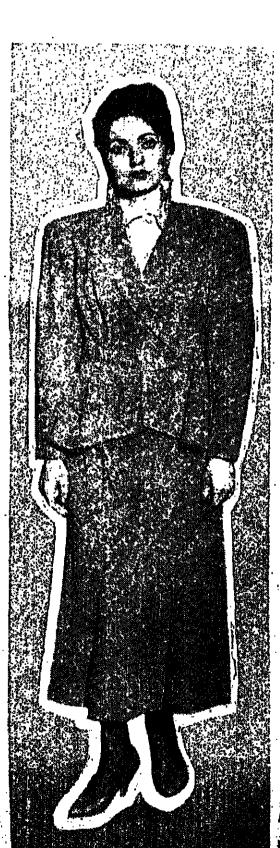
Velvet sheepskins, fur caps, expensive for coats, high boots for men, women and children, thi boots, skate thocs, thick lined leather gloves.

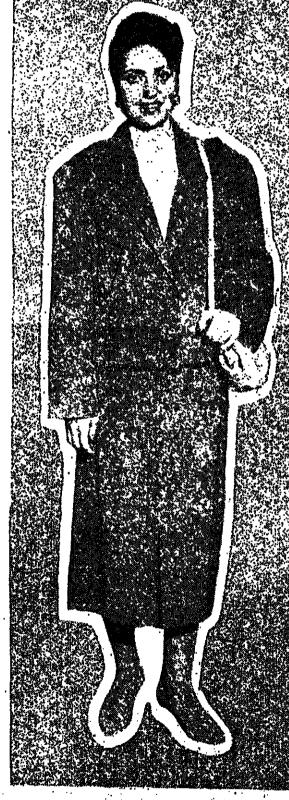
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FOR YOUR HEALTH, BIOMETRICS RECOMMENDS:

A rational dosage of nutritional factors to the end of. ensuring man's clinical health presupposes the best possible knowledge of the constitutional type.

We shall present below correwe shall present below corre-lations between rational nutri-tion and the data supplied by blometries for the establishment of the fundamental blotypes, the purpose of these measure-ments being to help indicating the adequate diet for a certain subject.

The first, most accessible and compulsory stage is that of so-natic measurements, followed by functional, metabolic, blochemical and other measurements.
We give below a hierarchy and
contribution of each of the pa-rameters to the establishment
of the biotypes.

SOMATIC MEASUREMENTS

used of all anthropometric evidence since its fluctuations are directly related to man's health

Bosides weight, height should be also measured t by the cor-relation of the two values, for-mulae can be established for computing the ideal weight in relation to age and rex.

IDEAL WEIGHT (IN RELATION TO AGE AND HEIGHT)

w=50+(h-150) 0.7 w=50+(h-150) 0.6

over 25

w = 80 + (h-150) 0.75

w = weight in kg

h = height in em.

Taking into consideration the weight-height correlation, Pende listed four kindamental types in his classification: the stheme and hyposthemic longiline types and the sthemic and hyposthemic breviline types. This classification is based on three elements:

a) total mass (weight)—medicates hyposon and hyposon types; b) height—mediciline, breviline and longiline types; ei hedy tohus—sthemic and byposohonic types. The ebrela-

tions between weight and height have been confirmed by the statistical application of diffe-rent indices to large acries of subjects. Thus, in order to com-pute Devemport's index, weight is divided by the square height: w w weight in grams

h' h = height in con.

The values of Devenport's indices have led to the follow-

ing classification of subjects: very thin when I=1.4-1.8; thin when $\longrightarrow 1.8-2.14$; medium when I=2.57-3.65; obese when I exceeds 3.05.

FUNCTIONAL MEASUREMENTS

Correlating the values of diastolle presure in mm (d) to pulse frequency (p), Kerde suggested the utilization of the vegetative

Posifiye values indicate propo derantly sympathetic nervous system reactions while negative values preponderantly paraelia nervous

A high sympathetic fonus sympathoticolonic) is characte-(sympathoticotonic) is charactorized, among other things, by high systolic pressure, fast pulso and a predisposition to diabeles. The parasympatheticotonic type is characterized, among other things, by higher values of diastolic pressure and lower pulse.

DAILY CALORIC NEEDS

These values are given by summating the necessities of basal metabolism, muscular offert, specific dynamic solion (the amount of energy spent by the body to metabolize proteins, thermoregulation).

Caloric needs within the food intake are related to one kg of ideal weight (somatic parameter).

Basal metabolism requires an intake, of one ediory/kgh (a. 70-kg adult needs 70 × 24 = 1.680 uniories). In this computation, passoniar activities, food

ingositon demanding additional energy consumption for digestion and assimilation (specific dynamic action) lave not been considered. The specific dynamic action is low for carbohydrates and fats and high for proteins.

proteins.

Thermoregulation accounts for 8—16 per cent of the basai metabolism value.

If effort is made for a mode-

rate activity, 35 calories/kg/day are considered accessary. Given all the above conside-rations, we suggest a model of caloris and nutritive needs worked out on the basis of the results of biologic parameters measurements. In drawing up the table we considered a weight of 70 kg and a moderate museular effort demanding a normal consumption of 2,450 calorles.

DAILY NEEDS IN RELATION TO BIOTYPE

nceds according to sympatheticotopic parasympatheticotopic WUO/FAO

| | proteins | 13180/0 | 18% | | 15% |
|-----|--------------|---------|---------|-----|-------|
| | carbohydrate | s 5565% | 05% | | 65% |
| | fats | 2020% | 27% | | 20% |
| ٠ | sodium | 23 g | 2 2 | | 3 K (|
| | chlorina | 4~-5 2 | 4 8 | | 5 g |
| | potassium | 23 g | 3 g | | 2 g |
| . 1 | calcium | 0.9 g | 9.7 g i | , v | 9.9 🛣 |
| | | | | * | |

In establishing the calorio needs, account was taken also of the value of the Korde veretative index which seeks to determine the context, a sympassic for hydrocarious with a low folerance for hydrocarious with a low interior limit of international standards. He will need a dist with more fair of veretal bright tesential fatty aside, As regards the minerals, the dist will include it in sedum. He calculated the little addum. He calculated the little addum. He calculated the little and minerals, the dist will help and minerals of the authraps.

melric parameters is a neces-gary but insufficient stage in determining the daily caloric and metabulic necessities of a subject. These measurements should be correlated with the regetative index so that the amount of food should he ad-justed in relation to the blotype.

Toxt sontributed by
Dr. VIRGIL
CONSTANTINESCU #
Dr. VIOREL UTCA #

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